

# The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,  
O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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# Crawford Co. Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XIX.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

NUMBER 4.

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GRAYLING LODGE, No. 386, F. & A. M., meets in regular convocation on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The fall term commences on May 1st. E. N. Niskanen, W. M. A. Taylor, Secy.

MARTIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. B. Chalkley, Post Com. C. W. Wagoner, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 163, meets on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 2 o'clock in afternoon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. Rebecca Wright, Secy.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123, meets every third Tuesday of each month. A. Taylor, Secy. J. K. Meez, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137, meets every Tuesday evening. P. B. Johnson, N. G. P. E. Johnson, Secy.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 142, meets every Saturday evening. Collins Com. T. Nolan, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STARS, No. 53, meets Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The fall term commences on May 1st. Mary L. Staley, W. M. Josie Butler, Secy.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 730, meets second and last Wednesday of each month. J. Woodburn, C. R.

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## Job

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most reasonable prices....

## A Trial Order

## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

#### Disgraceful Conduct of Officers in Charge of Convicts—Farmer Objects to the State's Action in Slaughtering an Infected Herd of Cattle.

#### Both Were Drunk.

The other morning when Detectives Stenton and Burr of Detroit landed Dave Breen and Joseph Cummings at the Jackson prison for fifteen years each, the two convicts were so drunk that they were scarcely able to stand, and it was necessary to place them in coils until they became sober. The convicts were handcuffed together, and walked to the prison. On the way they became involved in a quarrel and were separated with difficulty. While in the prison cells they again attacked each other. Warden Chamberlain administered a severe rebuke to the officers for bringing the men in an intoxicated condition. He also telegraphed the facts to Sheriff Chipman at Detroit and informed him that hereafter intoxicated men will not be received at the prison. It is a common custom for officers in charge of prisoners to stop at a saloon on the way to the prison and give their prisoners a parting drink, and on more than one occasion the convicts have been the worse for liquor upon their arrival.

#### Demand Pay for His Cattle.

The right of the State Sanitary Live Stock Commission to slaughter cattle suspected of having tuberculosis without compensating the owner for the full market value of the animals will be tested in the Supreme Court. O. W. Shipman of Detroit was the owner of a large herd of valuable Jersey cattle. The Live Stock Commission applied the tuberculosis test and found that twenty-eight of the best looking animals in the herd were afflicted with tuberculosis. The animals were slaughtered and Shipman was tendered \$1 each for the animals, which he refused. He demanded their market value, which was \$3,000. The commission claimed that the remainder of the herd was so reduced in value that, although they were worth \$3,000, he was compelled to sell them for \$500. The legal proceeding brought is an application for mandamus to compel the State to pay the market value of the animals. Some of the questions at issue are whether tuberculosis is a dangerous, infectious and contagious disease. The constitutionality of the law is also assailed.

#### Tramps Saved from Cremation.

An old feed barn at Muskegon has been a great sleeping place for some time and has been known to all the rounds. Only the discovery of a lamp burning in the office Friday morning saved the lives of two men who were sleeping there. At this time the building was a mass of roaring flames that, lighting up the sky, had roared all that part of the city. There was a heavy rain, but it had no effect upon the fire. Finding the lamp caused the firemen to break in the office door, and there on the floor, unconscious to all that was going on about them, lay Frank Ridgman and Thomas McGrath. They were dragged out to safety and as soon as they comprehended what had happened, slunk away. McGrath had been badly hurt in a fight earlier in the night and had hidden away to escape arrest. The building was destroyed; loss \$1,000.

#### Minor State Matters.

Solomon Sherrer, a farmer living near Adrian, has been arrested for threatening to kill his wife and several other people and fire certain buildings.

The store of Henry Rederick, in the village of Drenthe, was burglarized. The safe was blown open and over \$500 secured. Two tramps who were about the place are under suspicion.

While employed as a domestic in the family of C. A. Seering of Muir, the daughter of Andrew Jessup of Matherton attempted to commit suicide by taking carbolic acid, giving as her reason that she was tired of life.

The proposition to bond Delta County for \$175,000 for road improvements was lost at the recent election. The agitation by the friends of the idea will not be dropped, however, but the matter will be brought up again in a year or two.

Martin residents have been agitating the electric lighting question, but as a number of the heaviest taxpayers are opposed to the project, and it shall be shown to be equally as cheap as kerosene lighting it is likely the improvement will not be adopted.

It is believed that many practical jokers in different parts of the State are sending up hot air balloons, thereby causing the stories that are being sent out by enterprising correspondents about the mysterious airship that is reported to have been seen at so many places.

The rapid increase of German carp in the inland lakes and streams of southeastern Michigan is attracting much attention among the fishermen of that region and many of the sportsmen claim that the foreign intruder is likely to soon drive out all other species of fish. Although the carp is protected by the State fish law, many thousands of them have been speared this spring and thrown away, their legal value as a food fish being concealed in the hope of ridding the waters of these undesirable inhabitants.

Jason Whitmore, a Berrien County farmer, lacked but \$100 to cancel a mortgage on his land, which he feared he would lose by foreclosure. Just as he was planning to sell his hogs to make up the amount, cholera appeared among the droves, and the disheartened agriculturist was laid up with a broken arm. After studying over the matter several days his wife and daughters concluded to make an effort to raise the money. They proceeded to tap every maple tree in the timber lot and on the adjacent highways, from which they made \$103 worth of sugar and syrup and released the claim on the land.

William Vansnyder and his wife of Stevensville are people who do not believe in banks, so they kept the \$350 they had saved in a trunk. Sunday night thieves visited the house while the members of the family were absent, and when they left the \$350 went with them.

It is said that from now on Adrian authorities have decided to detain all tramps who apply for a night's lodging at the police station two nights and a day and give them nothing but water. They hope by such heroic measures to keep away not only the hobos, but the poor fellows who are looking for work.

#### Open Stone, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Flint, was stricken down with apoplexy at his woolen mills office.

Wm. T. Everts of Fenton was sentenced by Judge Wisner at Flint to pay a fine of \$300 and spend ten days in the county jail. Everts was convicted about a year ago of violating the liquor law. He was convicted upon hired spies. Everts appealed to the Supreme Court, but the conviction was affirmed.

Frank Stearns of Adrian, whose feet were amputated, having been badly frozen up north of Roscommon County, begged for his clothes, and his mother brought them. It seems there was a loaded revolver in his pocket, and at dinner time, while the family was at dinner, he shot himself through the head, the ball going in over the left ear. It is a dangerous but not necessarily fatal wound.

Levi Kline has begun suit in the Circuit Court at Flint against James Kennedy of Grand Blanc for \$2,000 damages. The suit was begun by capias, on which Kennedy was arrested and placed in jail. He afterwards furnished bail in the sum of \$2,000. The suit is brought by Kline for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections by Kennedy. The parties all live in Grand Blanc township and are prominent farmers.

George H. Scriber, a well-known hard-ware merchant of St. Louis, was a little surprised to receive a communication from a gentleman in Leslie enclosing a postal order for \$4. The letter explained that some eighteen years ago he bought two wagon wheels of Mr. Scriber for \$2 and was away hauling in two cords of green wood. He didn't bring the wood and afterwards moved away without paying the debt. He experienced religion this winter and says he is paying up his old debts with interest. Mr. Scriber is in hopes the religious fervor will affect several others.

Secretary Baker of the State Board of Health, has received complaint from a Michigan village that pork is being sold there which has been fattened on the carcasses of animals which have died. Similar instances have been known in different places throughout the State. Secretary Baker regrets that there is no law which will stop the villainous practice and imposition upon the public, and he suggests that it would be well for the State Legislature to make some provision which would inspectors of the dairy and food commissioner's office might be empowered to investigate and prosecute persons who engage in the business.

Police Commissioner John E. Simonson of Bay City and John H. Hammond, a lumberman of Standish, were riding from Au Gres to Standish in Arenac County. Behind them was a double rig, in which were riding Postmaster Augustus Deputy Sheriff McGarry, a prisoner and a girl. The officers' team took fright, broke loose and pulled McGarry over the dashboard, and jumped over Ryland's rig. McGarry had three ribs broken. Ryland's four ribs fractured and Simonson was rendered insensible. The prisoner came to the rescue of the injured parties. Ryland was thrown against a tree and remained insensible all an hour. All will recover.

Two Detroit men, Chas. Thompson and Thomas McGrath, were arrested and taken to the Muskegon Jail. McGrath was charged with the murder of a girl. The officers' team took fright, broke loose and pulled McGarry over the dashboard, and jumped over Ryland's rig. McGarry had three ribs broken. Ryland's four ribs fractured and Simonson was rendered insensible. The prisoner came to the rescue of the injured parties. Ryland was thrown against a tree and remained insensible all an hour. All will recover.

Unseasonably cold weather has created the gravest fears among the fruit-growers in this section of the country. Though Illinois and Indiana and the southern part of Wisconsin the cold has been especially severe, and the reports are anything but reassuring. The records of the weather bureau show that the temperature was 14 degrees below the average for April. C. E. Linney, superintendent of the weather and crop service report, sent out a bulletin which takes a cheerful look at the situation. He is inclined to the belief that the fruit buds in Illinois are not far enough advanced to be hurt by the cold weather. The heaviest damage was inflicted in the southern section of Indiana, where the fruit was farthest advanced, and in the great fruit belt which includes the counties along the Ohio river and extends north for fifty miles. It is estimated that nearly all the fruit in this section is killed, but time may prove that this estimate is incorrect.

One of the best kept and most profitable pear farms in the State is that of Paul located one and a half miles south of the center of the county. With a pauper family varying from twenty-five to fifty, the farm has never under Supt. Davis management failed to turn a profit. In addition to twenty-five acres in wheat there will be thirty acres of oats, fifty acres of corn, ten acres of potatoes, besides some ten acres utilized for "garage" of various kinds, the most of which will be used for the inmates. Over 1,000 bushels of corn from last year's crop are now in the cribs, while well-filled barrels of pork and beef in the cellar show what use a large quantity of it was put to last fall. Seven blessed clovers furnish plenty of milk and butter and twenty-five head of cattle, twenty-seven head of horses and thirty of sheep furnish the necessary fresh meat, as well as plenty of fall and winter supply of salted. Milk, unskinned, is furnished to the inmates as wanted, and yet the matron was able last year to make over 1,100 pounds of butter. Turkey, geese, ducks and chickens are raised in large numbers, not only for home consumption, but for sale. Work is freely done by the inmates.

Al Guenther, who left St. Joseph en route to Chicago in a 14-foot skiff with a single sail, has not been heard from and it is feared that he was swamped in mid-lake with the few bushels of potatoes he was taking to the Chicago market.

There is a big sensation in the southern part of Muskegon among water takers. It has been found out that bad water has been settling into city mains through a defective valve from the reservoir tank in use by the Muskegon Valley Furniture Company. Crude oil has gotten in along with the water. Mayor Smith is making a personal investigation.

#### GET OUT.



#### Those Municipal Elections.

The results of the recent municipal elections in some of the Western cities have thrown some Democratic leaders and newspapers into paroxysms of elation not at all warranted by the occasion. Mr. Bryan vouchsafes the opinion that those results indicate a profound revolution in political sentiment since the November elections, and the Democratic press generally is indulging in expressions of like character.

But the truth of the matter is that while in the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, the results of the elections for municipal officers were Republican defeats, they are not candidly and fairly put down as Democratic victories. In not a single case was there any principle of political faith at issue, nor was there one instance in which party lines were regularly drawn and a square fight had between the Republicans and Democratic organizations. In Cincinnati, Cleveland and Detroit the success of the Democratic candidates is ascribable to local issues and the discontent of the voters with the Republicans in office. The issues, therefore, were purely local and personal, and neither general nor political. In Chicago young Carter Harrison was elected Mayor chiefly upon the local prestige of his murdered father's name, combined with the handicap of a serious factional split in the Republican organization. Reading (Pa.) Times.

#### Enough of Populism.

Fusion is dead in Kansas. A united Democracy and no further fusion with the selfish and arrogant People's party. The supreme duty of the hour for the Democrats in Kansas is to cut loose from the festering corpse of the People's party. The ranting, Populists, with full power to act have tried their hand at State government. Does any sensible man want them back again? We should profit by experience. The Democratic party did not win in the late Presidential campaign because it took too heavy a load at Chicago in its platform. Capital is proverbially timid. The business interests of the country took alarm at the revolutionary platform. It was a clear case of "biting off more than they could chew." The result should serve as a warning. The Populist party is doomed. It will never command the confidence of the people. If the Democratic National convention in 1900 shall repeat the blunder of 1896 in laying down a platform to catch Populist votes, we believe it will meet with even a greater disaster at the polls than it did last November.—Topeka Democrat (Democratic).

#### The Retrospective Tariff.

The millions of dollars' worth of foreign goods rushed in from abroad by importers who had no regard for the prosperity of the government or of the workmen, will prove a serious handicap to the workings of the Dingley law. The fact that enormous quantities of goods in excess of present demands have been brought in, will, of course, check the importations of the first few months after the enactment of the Dingley law, and at the same time reduce the demands upon the home manufacturers for their goods. The home cannot, therefore, expect that the new law will be as once effective, either as a revenue producer or a reviver of industries, because of the enormous importations already made in anticipation of its enactment. But for the retrospective clause of the Dingley bill, they would have been much greater before the final enactment of the law.

#### A Comfortable Increase.

One hundred thousand dollars a day is a neat sum to add to the earnings of the working people of one State in six months' time. The Labor Bureau of Pennsylvania reports one hundred thousand more men employed in that State to-day than were so employed prior to the election of McKinley. This means one hundred thousand dollars a day increased earnings by them, to say nothing of the increased wages paid to those who were employed, or working on short time. Multiply this by the number of States, or by their proportionate populations, and you get a practical demonstration of the improvement going on in business since the election of last November, which assured a protective tariff and increase in employment.

#### Why Didn't Japan Tell Us?

It was a mean thing on the part of the people of the Empire of Japan to let the people of the United States go all through the agonies of the late cam-

#### Fewer Failures Recorded.

The record of trade failures, as given by Dun's Review for the quarter ending March 31, shows a decrease both in their number and the amount of liabilities as compared with the corresponding period in 1896. The figures since 1890 are of interest, as they show the growth of bankruptcy after the advent of Democracy, and its immediate decline again under a Republican administration.

#### Trade failures first three months of—

1890.....	3,223	\$7,852,968
1891.....	3,545	42,107,631
1892.....	3,384	39,284,340
1893.....	3,202	47,338,300
1894.....	4,904	64,137,433
1895.....	3,802	47,813,683
1896.....	4,031	57,423,135
1897.....	3,632	48,007,331

As the failures in January last were the largest in record for any single month, the improvement in February, and particularly in March, is the more striking.

#### Save This Money.

Imports of wool, 1895 and 1896.....	56,191,573
Imports of hides, 1895 and 1896.....	57,146,517
Imports of sugar, 1895 and 1896.....	165,982,236
Freight paid to foreign steamships, 1895 and 1896.....	400,000,000

Nearly \$680,000,000 is gold has been lost to the United States, as above, during two years of the Democratic free trade tariff. We can save it, and circulate it at home, under the policy of protection that President McKinley favors.

#### Our Freight in Our Ships.

It is estimated that since the civil war we have paid to foreign shipowners a sum of money twice as large as our national debt was when the war closed—that something over four billions of dollars have been paid to foreign shipowners! Think of that drain! What other nation but this could have stood it so long? How much longer can we stand it? How much longer shall we stand it? The time to stop this frightful annual outflow of gold is now. Let us carry American freight in American vessels.

#### Work and Wages.

Let us have legislation that will put American labor to work building American ships! Stop the drain of a couple of hundred millions of dollars annually which the ships of Europe now take from us. American ships for American commerce! American wages for American workmen, ashore and afloat!

#### Never.

Britons do not like being bullied.—Liverpool Financial Reformer.

#### The Coming Contest.



## THE BASE-BALL SEASON.

THURSDAY afternoon twelve teams of the National League began the sixth annual season of the National League and American Association of the Professional Baseball Clubs. That the season will be a remarkable one is beyond all argument. At this time of the year the magnates begin to judge of the interest that is being shown in the game, and all of them figure on the profits of the year that is to come. The coming season is expected to be one of the best.

There is no doubt that interest will be general in the national game this season. To begin with, the race of the twelve clubs of the league promises to be as close as in any of the past seasons before the Baltimore team began to be the best club in the league. The baseball public wants to see the Baltimore team beaten, and if any of the other clubs can accomplish that feat they will be the victors. There is some talk that this club or that one will make the fall end of the league, but from all the cities of the league that are spoken of as being factors for the last place there comes the talk that the team has been more than strengthened, and that last place will be the furthest thing that can be obtained by the team. Even Louisville, relegated for a long time to last place in the bitter race, has said that it will be better this year than in past seasons, and that some other team will have the disgrace of being in last position this time. There is not a little in the claims of the Louisville team, and a strong possibility that the hopes of the rooters for the "Colonels" may be realized. Captain Anson's team is undoubtedly better than it has been for a number of years.

#### HOLMAN OF INDIANA DEAD.

Representative Passes Away in Washington Thursday Afternoon.

Representative Holman of Indiana died at his home in Washington at 2:05 o'clock Thursday afternoon, after an illness of several weeks. Spinal meningitis was the cause of death.

William Steele Holman's public life began the very year he became of age. Born at a pioneer homestead called Vesta, in Dearborn County, Indiana, Sept. 8, 1822, he became a judge of the probate court in 1843, and continued as such until 1846. Previously to this he had received a common school education, followed by two years at Franklin College, Indiana, and had studied and practiced law. After leaving the bench he was elected prosecuting attorney, and filled the position from 1847 to 1849. He was a member of the convention of 1850 which framed the present constitution of the State of Indiana.



WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.

He was a member of the State Legislature. He was next elected judge of the court of common pleas of the district embracing his county, and occupied the bench from 1852 to 1856. His congressional career began with his election to the House of Representatives in 1858. With three exceptions, he has been elected to that body biennially ever since.

Judge Holman was one of the most efficient and trusted of the Democratic leaders. His wisdom, prudence, sagacity and fearlessness proved a power of strength to his party and to the country in many a fierce political battle. His name became synonymous with the watchwords "economy and frugality" in government expenditures. To him more than to any other individual legislator are the American people indebted for the upbuilding and perfection of the homestead system, which proved a blessing to settlers and a magic wand for the opening and quickening of the great West. Probably, also, his name is remembered in the Government branch, was so thoroughly versed in all the statutes of the United States, or so familiar with the circumstances of their enactment and the effects of their operation. He was particularly master of all questions, great and small, connected with our public domain, Indians and with the thousand ramifications of the Government service. He married Miss Abigail Knapp while he was studying law in 1842.

#### ITALY'S KING IN PERIL.

Attempt Made to Stab Humbert with a Dagger at Rome.

An attempt was made Thursday to assassinate the King of Italy. In the afternoon, while King Humbert was on his way to the races, a man named Pietro Acciarito, an iron worker out of employment, attempted to stab his majesty with a dagger. The man was seized before he could carry out his purpose, and the king proceeded to the Campanile race course, seemingly unmoved. On arriving at the race course his majesty was greatly cheered. Acciarito appears to be a political fanatic. He says he has no accomplices.

#### TURKEY AND GREECE.

#### War Footing of the Two Contending Nations Compared.

ARMIES.	
Turkey.....	Greece.....
Infantry.....	612.....
Cavalry.....	30,000.....
Artillery.....	5,512.....
Non-com. officers and men.....	122,050.....
First Reserve.....	320,000.....
Second Reserve.....	300,000.....
Total war footing.....	822,127.....

#### NAVIES.

Turkey.....	Greece.....
Battleships.....	2.....
Port defense.....	2.....
First-class cruisers.....	30.....
Second-class cruisers.....	10.....
Third-class cruisers (A).....	51.....
Third-class cruisers (B).....	58.....
Torpedo craft, first-class.....	26.....
Torpedo craft, second-class.....	7.....
Total vessels.....	126.....

Iowa—Temperature unseasonably low, but since 15th trying winds and sunshine greatly improved condition of soil and good progress made with seeding. Farm operations now rapidly pushed in all dis-



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## MARKETS UNSTEADY.

### SITUATION IN THE EAST CAUSES DISTURBANCE.

Europe Less Affected than America—Greeks Lose Larissa and Meet Severe Reverses—Spalding, Chicago Banker, Passes Sunday in Jail.

War and Weekly Review of Trade says: "If either Turkey or Greece had been wholly buried in the sea, markets might have been affected less than by the outbreak of war in Europe. Like fire in the heart of a crowded city it raised the question if a general conflagration may spring out of it. To this possibility, and not to the disturbance of either Turkey or Greece, upon the world's money or produce markets was due the excitement in grain and stocks. As the unknown is magnified, American markets were much more highly than European, where the possibilities have been dissected and partly discounted for months. But the uncertainty remains and will affect movement of money and staples until it disappears, creating a larger demand for American products at higher prices, causing hasty speculative selling of securities at times, but also more continuous buying by foreign investors, and not improbably influencing the attitude of money powers on questions important to this country."

### KILLED BY HEART BLOW.

Fugitive Vernon Dies from Injuries Received in Fight.  
"Bill" Vernon, the Haverstraw, N. Y., pugilist, who was injured in his fight with Leslie Pearce, at Athens, Delaware County, Pa., died in the Presbyterian Hospital at Philadelphia. From the moment he collapsed in the fourteenth round, he remained unconscious up to the time his death. Pearce is in jail at Mead, being held without bail. That Vernon's death was due to heart blows there can be but little doubt. While several persons claim that he was not struck over the heart, there are at least five reputable witnesses who say that the "Brickbat" was struck four heavy blows over the heart in the fourteenth round before his collapse. An examination at the hospital showed that the left side of Vernon's body was much swollen and discolored in the region of the heart. Warrants were issued for the arrest of all persons in any way connected with the Olympic Club, where the fight occurred.

### SPALDING IS A WRECK.

Chicago Banker Unraveled by His Experience in Jail.  
Charles W. Spalding, ex-treasurer of the University of Illinois and president of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, of Chicago, was sent to jail Saturday in default of \$25,000 bail, on a charge of embezzling \$100,000. He is a nervous wreck, and his physicians fear that he is on the verge of a collapse. An experience of two days in the county jail completely prostrated the president of the bank. He entered the prison until late Sunday afternoon he did not taste food nor close an eye. With the exception of a few minutes Saturday afternoon he did not leave his cell, but sat straining every nerve to catch the sound of the footstep of a friend coming to free him. He said little but expressed his surprise that his friends did not come to his rescue and release him from the cell. His only caller aside from his physician was Walter Maher.

### Veterans and Civil Service.

All of the executive departments are receiving large numbers of letters from ex-soldiers indicating a general misunderstanding as to their rights to appointment to office. Many of the veterans who are after office seem to be under the impression that they are to be appointed to positions in the civil service without the formality of the examination or requisition on the Civil Service Commission. This is largely due to the fact that the law provides that ex-soldiers within the civil service who resign or who are displaced for cause other than their own fault may be reinstated to their old positions at any time. The law, however, makes no provision giving preference to soldiers in entering the government service who have not been in the civil service before, except that officials making requisitions on the Civil Service Commission for a list of eligible appointees may favor the veterans who may happen to be on that list.

### Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Philadelphia . . . 4	St. Louis . . . 1
Baltimore . . . 3	O. Washington . . . 1
Cincinnati . . . 2	Cleveland . . . 2
Louisville . . . 2	O. Chicago . . . 0
Brooklyn . . . 2	New York . . . 0
Pittsburgh . . . 1	Boston . . . 0

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis . . . 3	Milwaukee . . . 1
St. Paul . . . 2	O. Cleveland . . . 1
Detroit . . . 2	Kansas City . . . 0
Minneapolis . . . 1	Gad Rapids . . . 0

### Larissa Has Fallen.

By force of superior numbers the Greeks were forced Saturday to abandon Larissa. King George started in person to command his forces, which will make a stand at Pharsala, a town which is flanked by rocky hills. The Turks captured vast stores and several field guns at Larissa. Sunday Greek troops took the initiative in a move by the powers to stop the war. Italy, France and Germany agree to the suggestion.

### Death of Major T. E. Breckenridge.

Major Thomas E. Breckenridge, the noted Western pioneer who crossed the plains with Fremont, died in Hannibal, Mo., Friday morning at the home of his daughter, aged a little over 72 years. His life was like a romance and full of interest.

### Osman Pasha to Command.

It is stated that Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, is to be sent to the seat of war in order to direct the military operations against the Greeks.

### Greeks Take Two Forts.

Dispatches from Thessalonica, northwest of Larissa, say that the fighting in the vicinity of Revani and Boughazi lasted throughout Sunday. The Greeks captured two Turkish posts, one of which was retaken later by the Turks. The fighting was of a desperate character.

### Australian Gold Production.

Australia has this year reached the 100,000,000 ounce line in her production of gold. That is, she has, since 1851, produced that amount of gold and the yield of that precious metal is on the increase. Victoria has produced 61 per cent of this output.

## VOORHEES DIED A POOR MAN.

When Retired from the Senate He Had but Little Money.

A Washington correspondent says that although Voorhees had a great many other men prominently in public life, Senator Voorhees had abundant opportunities to add to his possessions, his sense of personal honor and public integrity was so exalted that he put by chances which might have been used without opening the door to the least criticism. As a consequence when he retired from the Senate on March 4 last, broken in health and spirits, he had no more than a few hundred dollars. About a week before his death he said what he would leave him but a month or two, and it would be a relief if he knew he would be called from earth. At the very moment his warm and true friends were consummating an understanding by which he was to receive the appointment as a member of the Indian commission, which ex-Senator Dawes of Massachusetts is chairman. The compensation is \$5,000 per annum, the duties light, and the place held at the pleasure of the President. Of course, no President would have disturbed Mr. Voorhees. Had he lived but two or three days longer his friends would have been in a condition to carry the good news to him.

## HAT TRIMMINGS CASE DECIDED.

Government Wins the Famous Suit with Importers.

The famous hat trimmings case, which involved between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000, which has been postponed from time to time for the last three years, was finally decided in favor of the government by a jury in the United States Court at Philadelphia Tuesday afternoon. The suit was brought as a test case by Meyer & Dickinson, big importers of that city, who sought to recover from the United States a difference of 30 per cent in customs duties on hat trimmings. The case was the longest in question, consisted solely of hat trimmings, on which the duty under the McKinley tariff act was only 20 per cent, but the Federal officials in their argument maintained that the merchandise was used chiefly for dress and dress trimmings, and that the duty of 50 per cent levied by the Government was proper. Meyer & Dickinson were nominally the plaintiffs, but there were hundreds of big importing firms throughout the country who were interested in the outcome of the suit and who were instrumental in procuring the best obtainable counsel.

## PLAY IN MCKINLEY'S YARD.

Children Indulge in Easter Egg-Rolling on the White House Grounds. President McKinley's 10-acre back yard was filled Monday with the children of Washington. They were there by the thousands, of all ages, colors and conditions, and dressed in the prettiest of their summer garb. It was "egg-rolling day" and down the slopes of the beautiful grounds multi-colored eggs rolled swiftly from the children's hands at the top to the stone fence coping at the bottom. It was all a pretty sight, and every now and then President McKinley took some of the children to see it. And to add to the enjoyment of the tots, the President ordered the marine band to play its most popular music there from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

## HYPONOTIST DEFIES SHERIFF.

Refuses to Take Up a Buried Subject. At Simcoe, Ont., Prof. Ferris, hypnotist, placed a subject in a trance and buried him six feet under ground, there to remain three days. Sheriff Jackson and a posse of officers appeared on the scene as the grave was filled in and ordered Ferris to take the man out or suffer arrest. He refused to do so, stating that he was violating no law. After consultation with the county attorney, the sheriff found he could take no action. The subject was supplied with air through a box. His face could be seen. It resembled that of a corpse, but had not the extreme pallor. There was a great deal of excitement over the case.

## Brokers Greatly Excited.

At least three men are credited with having made more than \$100,000 each in wheat Monday. The closing Thursday was at 60¢ cents. Chicago Board of Trade men, and the people for whom they do business, went home and thought the matter over. Sunday they had grown used to believe the price would rise. Friday had been a holiday. Sunday was another season of inactivity as far as trading was concerned. Then came the reports of a battle between the Turks and the Greeks, and the Board of Trade began to fluctuate with indignation, but with a belief in a rising market. Monday morning when the trading began there was an instant advance of nearly 4 cents. So general was the belief in the demand for breadstuffs from abroad, so fully had the morning papers seconded the reports of war in the East, so much more certain did a general collapse prove that from the moment of opening there was an advance even over the remarkable bulge at the start. Cent after cent was added to the price until the market was at 64¢. There was a time when a man could sell May wheat at 8¢ cents in advance upon the closing price Thursday. September wheat sold down to 71¢ cents. The lowest point reached by July wheat was 73¢ cents. At the opening, and half an hour before, there was nothing but talk of war. It was fully believed that a war between Greece and Turkey meant a demand for grain. South America is shipping nothing. India is buying for her own people and suffering famine, then, Russia is the only exporting nation that has any surplus.

## Nominated by President.

The President Tuesday sent to the Senate a long list of nominations, among which were several of importance, follows: John A. Merritt of New York, to be third assistant postmaster general; Cornelius Van Cott, postmaster at New York City; James L. Davenport of New Hampshire, first deputy commissioner of pensions; Leverett C. Kelley of Illinois, second deputy commissioner of pensions; John P. Jackson, collector of customs for the district of San Francisco, Cal.; William Youngblood of Alabama, auditor of the Interior Department; William A. Jones of Wisconsin, commissioner of Indian affairs; Milton D. Phillips, attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Wisconsin.

## Prominent Preacher Dead.

The Rev. Dr. James Brooks, pastor emeritus of the Washington and Connecticut Avenue Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, is dead of Bright's disease. He is as well known in England as in this country.

## Waves Engulf an Entire Family.

Five lives have been lost in the flooded lands of Lake County, Tenn. A skiff was upset, causing the drowning of Jose Gans and his entire family, wife, two sons and a daughter.

## Almost Beyond Belief.

Prof. Herbert Boffell of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., presented at the

Armour Institute in Chicago Wednesday night, under auspices of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, a paper entitled "A New Form for the Transmission of Intelligence." Prof. Boffell's paper was based upon an invention perfected by Dr. C. C. Crehore, a professor at Dartmouth University, and Lieut. G. O. Squier, connected with the electrical department at Fort Monroe. The invention, which required the labors of two years to perfect, is known as the synchrograph, and embraces a new method for rapidly transmitting intelligence by the alternating current. With the new invention it is said to be possible to transmit 6,000 words a minute over the ordinary telephone wire. Under the method now commonly in use it requires several days to send the contents of a daily newspaper over the wires, while with the synchrograph, it is claimed, the time can be limited to the neighborhood of an hour. Dr. Crehore and Lieut. Squier are responsible for the perfection of the range-finder now adopted by the United States Government and used in obtaining accuracy in firing at vessels. They also have developed a method for measuring the velocity of cannon balls.

## ECKELS STANDS FIRM.

Will Not Permit Any Changes in His Office.

A Washington dispatch says: Comptroller Eckels has given several gentlemen who have applied for reinstatement as clerks and bank examiners in his bureau to understand that he will not permit any changes to be made in his force if he can prevent it while he remains in office. In fact, Mr. Eckels has a year to serve, the place hunters who have an eye on his bureau are much disgruntled and are trying to raise an issue between him and Secretary Gage over the arrangement of the clerical force. Thus far, however, they have failed and there have been no signs of friction in that quarter. The hope of the place hunters is that Mr. Eckels may permit himself to be irritated to the point of resigning, rather than submit to interference with his clerical force. He has several offers of outside employment that will pay him more than he is now receiving, but he has a pride in staying to the end of his five years' term. April and is not likely to permit himself to be trapped into resigning to gratify the spoilsman. It can be said with truth that there is no disposition on the part of either the President or Secretary Gage to disturb Comptroller Eckels or to interfere in his administration of the affairs of his office. He is practically the only reliable of the Cleveland reign with whom this administration appears to be in sincere sympathy.

## KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS MEET.

Supreme Assembly Uniformed Rank Convened at Indianapolis.

The supreme assembly of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, met in Indianapolis. It is composed of P. T. Colgrove, supreme chancellor of Hastings, Mich.; James C. Hamilton, major general, Indianapolis, and a long list of brigadier generals. The auditing committee went over the books of the major general and reported them to be correct. The expenses of the rank were \$20,000, and the membership shows a gain of 5,000.

## CHILDREN INVESTIGATE DEATH.

Two Boys Commit Suicide Because They Were Left Alone.

Two sons of a Mr. Hesson, living at Greenland, Ark., aged 15 and 9 years, committed suicide because they had been left at home while their parents were at Fayetteville, bathed, dressed in their best clothes, wrote notes to their parents, pinned them on the door, took strychnine and went to bed. Both died before their parents returned home. The notes bade the parents goodbye, and expressed the hope that they would meet in heaven.

## To Help King George.

Two hundred plucky sons of Greece and the "daughters of Greece" left Chicago Thursday to battle for King George and country. To the inspiring strains of the "Marseillaise" the special train of five coaches bearing the devoted band of patriots pulled out from the Polk street depot at precisely ten minutes after 7 o'clock, and the cheer that went up from the 10,000 people who were present to say farewell was indeed a fine send off.

## Ice in the Iowa Air.

There was a remarkable change in temperature at Marshalltown, Iowa, Sunday night—the mercury dropping from 32 to 26 degrees in a few hours. Ice formed half an inch thick. Early frosts are probably damaged.

## W. S. Holman Dead.

Representative Holman of Indiana died at his home in Washington at 2:05 o'clock Thursday afternoon, after an illness of several weeks. Spinal meningitis was the cause of death.

## Bear May Growl.

A correspondent at Odessa telegraphs that all the necessary measures have been taken at Sebastopol for the eventual intervention of Russia in the war between Turkey and Greece.

## Norwood, Ont., Swept by Flames.

The town of Norwood, Ont., was nearly destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$40,000.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$8.50 to \$9.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$8.50 to \$8.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 73¢ to 74¢; corn, No. 2, 24¢ to 25¢; oats, No. 2, 17¢ to 18¢; rye, No. 2, 15¢ to 16¢; butter, choice, \$2.00 to \$2.25; eggs, fresh, 18¢ to 20¢; pork, 20¢ to 22¢; broom-corn, common growth to choice, green huli, \$25 to \$30 per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 89¢ to 91¢; corn, No. 2 white, 24¢ to 25¢; oats, No. 2 white, 22¢ to 23¢. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22¢ to 23¢; oats, No. 2 white, 18¢ to 20¢; rye, No. 2, 24¢ to 26¢. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 92¢ to 94¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 22¢ to 27¢; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20¢ to 22¢; rye, No. 2, 37¢ to 39¢. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 91¢ to 92¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22¢ to 23¢; oats, No. 2 white, 22¢ to 23¢; rye, No. 2, 37¢ to 38¢; clover seed, \$4.35 to \$4.45. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 70¢ to 72¢; corn, No. 2, 24¢ to 25¢; oats, No. 2 white, 21¢ to 22¢; barley, No. 2, 28¢ to 32¢; rye, No. 2, 30¢ to 32¢; pork, mess, \$8.25 to \$8.75. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 91¢ to 92¢; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27¢ to 29¢; oats, No. 2 white, 23¢ to 24¢. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 92¢ to 96¢; corn, No. 2, 31¢ to 32¢; oats, No. 2 white, 22¢ to 24¢; butter, creamery, 15¢ to 18¢; eggs, Western, 16¢ to 10¢.

## TURKS ARE DISMAYED.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE GREEK TROOPS REPORTED.

Turkish Battery at Larissa Destroyed and Turks Driven from Nezeros and Rapsari—Greek Fleet Destroys Vast Quantities of Ottoman Stores.

Edhem Pasha Recalled. Crown Prince Constantine has stirred Athens to a high pitch of enthusiasm over his reports to King George of Greek successes everywhere in Thessaly. The Hellenic troops, under the crown prince, have destroyed the Turkish battery at Larissa. The Moslems have retired from Nezeros and Rapsari and are appalled by the destruction of all their stores at Katerina and Lichochorion. From Salonica comes the news that after a fierce battle the Greeks occupied Karyia, a small fortified town near Miloussa Pass. Osman Pasha has succeeded Edhem Pasha as commander-in-chief of the Turkish armies. Edhem Pasha and the hero of Plevna will try to rally the Moslem troops, who, it is conceded, even at Constantinople, have been outfought at all points by the Hellenes. At Constantinople the situation is regarded as serious, and the recall of Edhem Pasha is taken to be a rebuke to Crown general for the manner in which Crown Prince Constantine has apparently outfought him in all moves made on the Thessalian border since the first skirmish at Miloussa Pass. Ahmed Hifzi Pasha

## PRINCE CONSTANTINE, COMMANDER OF THE GREEK FORCES.



Prince Constantine, the heir apparent to the Grecian throne, is winning the warmest applause from the Grecian people by his gallant conduct in the present war. He is in command of the main army and is threatening the Turks with all sorts of disaster. Constantine was always popular with the Hellenes. He is 29 years old, Grecian born, and is an ardent follower of the religion of the country. When he became of age in 1889 he married Princess Sophia of Russia, who is very patriotic and greatly beloved by the people. Constantine and his wife are very democratic. Princess Sophia goes about Athens unattended, and is distinguished in no way, outwardly, from any other lady in the town. Prince Constantine conducts himself with much freedom from ostentation, and if the Greeks had their way these two, with their ancient names would be king and queen. Constantine went to school in Europe and had the benefit of the best military training that could be had in the big war camps of the continent.

also has been recalled from Zamia, and Saas Edin Pasha has left Constantinople to relieve him in command of the Turkish troops at that point.

## More Troops Forwarded.

Seventy-two new battalions of Turkish soldiers—50,400 men—have been mustered in from the army reserves and prepared for instant service. Greece, too, has summoned all his landwehr, or militia, and will send them to Thessaly at once. Heavy fighting continues all along the border from Arta to Platamon.

Santi Quaranta has been reduced by the Greek squadron, which abandoned the bombardment of Preveza and went to the former place, operating at once on the Turkish blockhouses there. Later the squadron returned to Corfu, having on board eighty Christian refugees, taken from Santi Quaranta, which was destroyed and the Turkish stores there burned.

The citadel of Preveza is reported to have withstood the furious bombardment of the Greek ships, but it is said the town



## EDHEM PASHA.

is almost wholly destroyed. The Eastern Greek fleet, after bombarding Katerina on the Gulf of Salonica and reducing the town, landed a detachment and captured an immense quantity of stores, including provisions and ammunition destined for the use of Edhem Pasha's armies.

Greek troops have forced the inhabitants to abandon Kafia and Kossintzades, two fortified Turkish towns. The people fled in terror when the cannonading began, and were forced to leave all their possessions for the victorious Greeks. Terrible fighting is reported from Arta, where the Turks suffered repulse and were compelled to cross the bridge into the town. The Moslems were met at each onslaught by rifle rollers and were forced back in disorder. Again and again, under cover of heavy cannon fire, they tried to cross the bridge, but could proceed no farther than the center.

Finally, in one assault, the Turkish commander was killed, and his men fell back in confusion, and made no more attempts to carry the bridge. Then the Turkish cannon were silenced. Athens advises say that the excitement there over the Greek successes everywhere is intense, and reports from Volo say that even women there are arming themselves to do battle with the Turks.

## CORNELIUS VAN COTT.

Man Who Has Been Appointed Postmaster at New York City.

Cornelius Van Cott, recently appointed postmaster of New York by President McKinley, has been prominent in local and State politics for many years. In 1801 he was a candidate for Governor in the State convention, and, although he



## CORNELIUS VAN COTT.

has not occupied many offices, he has been for many years a power in politics. He was made postmaster by President Harrison, and filled that important position ably. Years ago Mr. Van Cott was given a subordinate position in the custom house, and got into politics with the aid of Hiram Barney. In 1878 Mayor Hove-

## SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Resume of the Business.

## The National Solons.

The Senate passed the Indian appropriation bill Monday. It is substantially the same as it passed the House, and on occasion little division save on the amendment opening the Uncompahgre Indian reservation. Resolutions of inquiry were agreed to asking the Secretary of State to report on the operation of the treaty provisions made under the McKinley act. Mr. Vest introduced his resolution declaring illegal the recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to imports arriving after April 1. After the executive session the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to Representative Mallock, deceased.

Senator Morgan's resolution declaring that a state war tax in Cuba was discussed briefly in the Senate Tuesday and then went over for a week. The agricultural appropriation bill was passed without amendment. A resolution by Mr. Hoar was agreed to asking the Secretary of State to report on the operation of the treaty provisions made under the McKinley act. Another resolution by Mr. Cullum asked the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the effect of the present internal revenue tax on the honest production of distilled spirits, to what extent illicit distillation had occurred, and all further information in relation to protecting the Government against frauds. The resolution went over after a brief discussion. The House was not in session.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, made his maiden speech in the Senate Wednesday and signified it by some breezy criticism on the rules of the Senate. It was such a variation from the prosy debate of recent days that the Senate was surprised by the hearty applause of crowded galleries. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, replied briefly, pointing out that the other branch of Congress was more open to criticism than the Senate. He was in accord with Mr. Mason, however, on the necessity of new rules. A vote was taken on Mr. Gorham's motion to refer the Mason resolution to the Rules Committee, which prevailed—yeas, 32; nays, 24. Most of the day was given to the bankruptcy bill. The House, after a ten-minute session, adjourned one day of rest, and resumed its labors on Monday.

The session of the Senate Thursday opened with a proposition for an official expression of sympathy to the Greeks in their struggle with Turkey. This was soon merged into a turbulent debate over the disorganized state of the Senate. Later in the day the Nelson bankruptcy bill was passed by the decisive vote of 49 to 39. The bankruptcy bill as passed is the substitute framed by Mr. Nelson of Minnesota. The "free immigrant" bill was then taken up. Mr. Morgan offered an amendment providing that all public lands not taken up by public entry by Jan. 1, 1900, shall be granted to the States and Territories where the lands are located for the dedication of an office building and then laid aside. At 4 o'clock a message from the House announced the death of Representative Holman. Mr. Turpie of Indiana presented a resolution voicing the regret with which the announcement was received and providing for a committee of five Senators to accompany the remains. The resolution was agreed to. The presiding officer named Senators Turpie, Fairbanks, Spooner, Kyle and Rawlins as the committee. The Senate adjourned to Monday. The House did nothing of importance.

The House Friday completed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill and sent the bill to conference. The main contention centered about the Senate proposition to open the Uncompahgre Indian reservation under the mineral land laws. Finally an amendment was recommended to the effect that no corporation should be allowed to obtain possession of these glauconite deposits, but that the Government should lease the lands in limited areas and for limited terms of years. The Senate amendment striking from the House bill the provision for the ratification of the oil and gas leases made by the council of the Seneca Indians last December was disagreed to. A resolution was adopted by which a committee of twenty-five was appointed to attend the dedication of the Grant tomb in New York on Tuesday, and the House agreed to a program of three-day adjournments.

## FRUIT INJURED BY FROST.

Reports Indicate that the Crop Has Suffered Severely.

Unseasonably cold weather during the last three days has created the gravest fears among the fruit growers in many sections of the country. Through Illinois and Indiana and the southern part of Wisconsin the cold has been especially severe, and the reports are anything but reassuring. The records of the weather department show that Tuesday's temperature was 14 degrees below the average for April, and that last Monday was 18 degrees colder than the normal.

C. E. Linney, superintendent of the weather and crop service report for the Chicago district, sent out a bulletin which takes a cheerful look at the situation. He is inclined to the belief that the fruit buds in Illinois are not far enough advanced to be hurt by the cold weather. The news from the vicinity of Joliet is not encouraging to the fruit interests, the severe cold weather having killed most of the fruit and berry buds in that section, according to the reports.

In some sections of northern Indiana, notably in DeKalb County, zero Monday night, and great injury resulted to fruit and vegetables. The heaviest damage was inflicted in the southern sections of Indiana, where the fruit was farthest advanced, and in the great fruit belt which includes the counties along the Ohio river and extends north for fifty miles. It is estimated that nearly all the fruit in this section is killed, but time may prove that this estimate is incorrect.

## McKinley's Saddle Horse.

The saddle horse selected by the Hon. Charles Fleischmann of Cincinnati for President McKinley was shipped to Washington Monday. Mr. Delaney has been training the horse to city sights, and



## DR. JAMES B. ANGELL.

University in 1845 and graduated five years later. He was called to the chair of modern languages in 1851, and held the position for seven years. Later he resigned to assume control of the Providence Journal, and retained it until 1866, when he accepted the position of president of the University of Vermont. In 1871 he was placed at the head of the University of Michigan. In 1879 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to China, and returned to the United States in 1882. This he accomplished in sixty days. In 1888 he was a member of the commission to Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty for the settlement of the fisheries dispute. He is a contributor to standard literature, and is distinguished as an educator, a scholar and a diplomat.

# PULSE of the PRESS

It is said that the first harbinger of spring has died from neglecting to bring his overcoat with him.—Boston Traveler.

The revival of the Behring seal question may be due to a suspicion that Canada has been playing a skin game.—New York Press.

The effort to enlist a Cuban liberation army in Washington looks like a plan to reduce the number of office seekers.—Chicago Post.

In a speech history the stock of the lower Mississippi banks has never been watered to such an extent as now.—Chicago Tribune.

Weyler's soldiers may desert him, but as long as his typewriter holds out victory cannot be wrested from his grasp.—St. Louis Republic.

The Indiana girl who tried to stroke a circus tiger will be disgraced for life. But think of the experience she had!—Buffalo Express.

After we get through talking about it, we must admit that only the Mississippi could stand such a long run on its bank.—St. Paul Dispatch.

If eternal perseverance is genius, as Michael Angelo asserted, then a great deal of genius is going to waste in office seeking.—Baltimore American.

The latest school house in New York has a roof play ground. Here is an idea which may be old, but which is certainly practical.—Baltimore American.

The United States must do for the Paris exposition in 1900 what it wished France to do for us at the time of the World's Fair at Chicago.—Boston Journal.

The House of Representatives has nothing to do, after discharging the obligation with all the earnestness and energy of which it is capable.—Chicago Record.

The man who tries to get back his presents after the engagement has been broken knows how hard it is to make a retroactive resolution work.—Baltimore American.

The senatorial fight in Kentucky has now reached the indictment stage, and it looks as if somebody might be chosen to a seat in the penitentiary.—Boston Herald.

It is ridiculous to assert that "Kentucky's senatorial deadlock is costing that State \$100,000 a day." That wouldn't settle the bill for wet goods alone.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Cigarette ashes are said to be great to make palms and rubber plants grow. Ladies who want to see their palms and rubber plants prosper will know now what to do.—Boston Globe.

We observe that the adjectives infamous, iniquitous, corrupt, crooked and mischievous are being terribly overworked in all States that have Legislatures in session.—Baltimore American.





# FARM AND FARMERS

making more of the cream than is possible by the old process of hand skimming the milk.

**Clover Needs Underdrained Land.**

While the country is new clover seed with a little land plaster is sufficient usually to insure a good catch. What is quite as important, the clover grows and makes a good stand, living until it has produced a seed crop, when as clover is biennial it naturally dies. But as the country gets older and its vegetable matter is exhausted by continued cultivation the clover crop becomes more and more uncertain. It is hard to get a good catch, and even when the seedling is all right the clover winter kills badly. Wherever this is the fact it shows that underdraining is needed. Whoever has underdrained a field knows how much more certain the clover seeding and growth is thereafter. With an outlet below for water, and warm air constantly rising from the subsoil, it is easy to make a good seed bed for clover seed and get a good catch. The same conditions also prevent the clover seed and get a good catch. The same conditions also prevent the clover from being winter killed by freezing and thawing in winter and spring.

**Damp Weather and Roup.**

There is more roup in the spring months than in winter, due to spring rains and dampness. While the drafts of air in the poultry house may not be cold, yet they are damp and chilly, rendering the fowls very uncomfortable. It is at night that fowls seem to take disease. During the day they are active and at work, but at night they cannot change their positions on the roost, and are consequently helpless to avoid damp drafts of air. The longer days and warmth at midday induce the fowls to remain outside during the spring season, and they consequently do not always resort to shelter in damp spells. It is then that they are frequently attacked by roup. A little extra attention until dry weather sets in will greatly aid in preventing roup and the liability to disease.



**Seed Potatoes.**

At the Rhode Island Station fourteen varieties of potatoes of Maine grown and home grown seed were tested during two years on sandy loam soil, manured with commercial fertilizers applied on a clover sod. Ten pounds of seed of each variety was used, cut in one case to 150 pieces, in the other to two sets, and planted sixteen inches apart in the row. The vines were sprayed for potato blight. Of the merchantable potatoes, the Northern grown seed tubers produced a greater percentage in eleven out of fourteen varieties and a greater yield in nine out of fourteen varieties, the average increase being 17.04 bushels per acre; the home grown tubers gave a greater yield in five out of fourteen varieties, the average increase being 20.94 bushels per acre.

**Plumtree Weed Seed.**

When buying clover seed it is always best to use a microscope to detect weed seeds that of late years have become very plentiful in clover. No one of these weeds is worse than the plantain, or sheep's tongue, as it used to be called from its long, narrow leaves. It has innumerable small, black seeds, much smaller than clover seed. When land is once seeded with the plantain it is almost impossible to get rid of it, as the seed remains in the ground for years only germinating when the plow brings successive strata of seed filled soil to the surface. Both sheep and cattle will eat plantain, though it is less nutritious and palatable than other grasses, and of course much inferior to clover.

**THE FUR SEAL.**

**Its Breeding Grounds, Growth, Home Life and Productiveness.**

The male fur seal, or "beachmaster," reaches full maturity at the age of 7 years. At that time his weight is about four hundred pounds, being considerably heavier when first in from sea in the spring, or after a feeding in the fall, than in the intervening period, when he fasts on land and grows gradually lean and weak. The males vary considerably in color, the general shade being black or dark brown, with longer hair or bristles of yellowish white. These are especially long and numerous on the thickened back of the neck forming the so-called "wig." The wiggled males have a rough, coarse coat, and their skins are without market value. The animal makes its home on the rocky shores of the islands in large, closely massed bands, forming what are called rookeries. It is extremely gregarious; individuals seldom venturing far from the main body while on land, though wandering about singly in the sea. The female fur seal is much smaller than the male and has soft, smooth hair of varying shades of brown, under which is the dense, short, brown fur. The female bears her first offspring at the age of 3 years, but her full growth is not attained till two or three years later. The average weight of the grown female is about eighty pounds. The young or fur seal, called a pup, is born soon after the arrival of the female. Its weight at birth is about ten pounds. The fur seal is polygamous, each male capable of holding a place on the breeding grounds having from one to one hundred females in his charge, constituting what is known as a "harems," the average number being about thirty. But the size of each family is subject to variation, depending not chiefly on the strength of the male, but the preference of the female for a location, and on the topography of the ground. The young male is very similar to the female in color and appearance. He is not permitted to enter the rookeries in the breeding season. The old males are very particular in this regard, and the "beachmasters," as they are called, are forced to herd by the outside on what is known as the "hauling grounds," located near the breeding grounds, but distinct from them. For many

**How to Graft.**

Prepare yourself with a sharp knife, a small wedge, a saw, a ladder, clons and wax. Clons will keep best on trees. Cut as wanted until the buds begin to start, then cut, store in cellar covered with damp moss. You are now prepared to graft with apples set.

Graft cherries very early, splitting limb. All limbs must be split before sap starts. After the bark peels, all thick-barked limbs should be set under the bark. Cut tree shape of umbrella, not too far in or out; give room for grafts to grow. Cut cion to a thin one-sided wedge; be careful and take the outer bark off from point, then insert, by peeling bark from wood with point of knife; cut side to heart, two or more in each limb; nick back of cion if very thick; spread wax on all cuts and a little down the limb back of cion. When limb is split make a true wedge by cutting both sides, leaving side next to heart thinnest. Have three buds to every cion. Trim the sides of the split smoothly, insert, keep inside bark even. Put on wax and it is done.

—Western Rural.

**Frequent Churning Best.**

It is harder work to make the best butter from a one-cow dairy, especially late in the season, when the milk is scant. The best butter is made with least expense when the dairy is large enough to require churning every day. This makes a great deal of hard work, unless it impels the dairyman to provide power of some kind, so as to relieve the hard labor. This is generally done. Whenever the dairy is large enough to require churning every day, a creamery or a separator will pay, not only by the saving of labor, but by

## FANCIES OF FASHION.

GREAT VARIETY IN THE STYLES FOR THIS SEASON.

A Skillful Combination of Brilliant Hues—Plaids Are to Be Very Popular This Season—Correct Styles in Jackets and Capes.

Dame Fashion's Decrees. New York correspondence.



ESPIRE all that has been said about the garishness of the current fashion colors, examination of the dresses into which these brilliant hues go discloses that they are so skillfully combined with softening shades as to leave them entirely free from such criticism. To be sure, if some careless woman rushes into purple, scarlet or bright green, she will likely enough devise a dress that will make the observer's eye ache to the back of her head, but occasional examples of bad taste are always on hand and never yet condemned a tasteful fashion.

Very strong color effects are even now risked only for the boudoir by women of good taste, and while outdoors the bright colorings are plentiful enough good management kills all danger of loudness.

A fine example of this treatment of a bright color came in a dress of bright bluish green crepe cloth. Its texture was so soft, it was so closely covered with tiny crepe wrinkles that did not seem to ridge the surface, that the color took on a thousand tints and made the green harmonize with any shade of green put with it, and with any other color, too, as a least does on a rose-tree. The skirt was made over black satin, the breadths rounded short at waist, and hem to show the satin. A deep fad of plaid silk reached the knees on the under side of the skirt, the plaid showing dark-blue, dark-green, and lines of scarlet and light-green, a tiny streak of daffodil yellow striping here and there as inconspicuously as a



IN TABS AT THROAT AND WAIST.

streak of sunshine on a lily pad. One bodice for this skirt was plaid silk, crossed in a lot of folds over the front, and fastening under a big frill from shoulder to belt. The belt was wide, fitted, and from black satin. A green cloth bolero, that fastened also at the side with a series of straps between which the frill of the skirt bodice showed, was for wear over this silk bodice. The jacket was lined with bright green. Another bodice of green to match was cut short under a black cord at the waist line, and was frogged with black felt braid. The bolero may be used over this, too. Bright as all these colors were, there was nothing about the costume to suggest a staggering flare of unabashed color.

The trick can be done, too, when the variety of colors is not great, and when the dominant one is very brilliant. Scarlet was the color of the dress goods of the costume pictured in the initial. The skirt was serge, and had a row of applied black braiding at the hem. The bodice was crease taffeta, was tucked between the bretelles, gathered at the waist, and held by a belt of scarlet foulard. The bretelles of scarlet silk were trimmed with applied black braiding, and a full ruffling of black chiffon finished the neck. Even when worn with a scarlet hat of turban shape trimmed with black tips, this dress will not seem too striking or too high-colored, so effective is a little black in softening the brilliancy of reds.

The proportion of black is much greater than this in many cases, and



A NEW MODEL FOR PLAIDS.

women who are fond of quiet effects will be pretty sure to use more. They need not, however, for scarlet is to be so abundant that a dress like that just described will not seem assertive. With greens, too, the softening trimmings are often of considerable quantity, and

the second picture is an illustration of this point, as it shows a jacket bodice of almond-green taffeta, freely trimmed with applied black velvet. The cut of this handsome bodice, however, was the source of its originality. The vest was plain green silk, and sailor collar, revers and the oddly slashed basque were of the same material. The collar matched the basque, a small button trimming each tab and a lace collar showing from beneath. As yet there is no reason to doubt the truth of last winter's prophecy that foretold high collars and neck swaths for summer dresses.

The plaids now offered are an attractive lot, and because of the current standards in coloring they may be much more freely used than is the case in some seasons. Plaids, of course, stand for brilliancy, for, plentiful as the quieter sorts may be, there are sure to be many of the striking sort. But



BRILLIANCY SUBDUED BY MASKING.

the hideous ones that fairly give out an echo are happily few on the counters, and are even fewer on women. It was a very pretty combination of green, red and blue that in light weight cloth gave the original of the artist's green cloth finished skirt at the hem, and a sleeveless green cloth jacket was worn outside the simple gathered bodice. The mediet collar was in one with the jacket, which fastened with large gilt buttons, and was confined at the waist by a handsome belt composed of gilt links. While a liking for elaborate ornaments of all sorts prevails in dresses made from mid spring and summer stuffs, plaids escape this fancy, being considered, apparently, sufficiently removed from glitziness, to make highly wrought effects unnecessary.

A favorite resort of those who are a bit fearful of overdoing bright colors is to mask them with a sober but semi-transparent material. This method of making is highly fashionable, as by it the two chief characteristics of the season—bright colors and elaborateness—can be combined in one dress. Besides this point, it has much to recommend it. Beauty of result is strongly on its side, and then it affords a fine chance for her who is ingenious as well as of sound judgment in dress matters. From the standpoint of economy there is, perhaps, less to say in its favor. True, there is a host of beautiful transparent fabrics that are stylish and inexpensive, but what of saving is scored up by these is all wiped out by the outlay necessary for the silken lining. In these circumstances it is some comfort to remember that new styles are very seldom favorable to economy, and after taking all possible solace from this fact the next thing is to consider how to do the trick inexpensively. There



A WHIRLWIND FASTENING.

are many models that tend toward this end, and a very pretty one is chosen for the fourth illustration. Its skirt was black grenadine over salmon silk lining, three small ruffles of the silk trimming it near the foot. Shirring on the back and front of the bodice supplied a yoke effect, and from this hung a pleating of salmon chiffon. The sleeves were gathered to the elbows, ending in chiffon frills, salmon chiffon and black chiffon were combined in the collar, and very handsome figured salmon ribbon gave the belt and the bows at the shoulders that saved the outlines there from bareness. Tight sleeves may be coming; indeed, they can be seen not infrequently, but seldom without some elaboration at the shoulders, to take the place of the departed puffs.

Capes are fewer than the jackets, but are entirely correct wear. They are in two distinct sorts: silk ones elaborately with lace and chiffon, made delicately fluffy in many instances; and cloth capes, which are almost always of tailor finish. One of this last sort is pictured here, sketched in dark-gray broadcloth. There was a large black pleat at each shoulder; a row of tabs reinforced the high collar, and the opening was of the naval shape the picture indicates. Small buttons ornamented the collar tabs, but those setting off the garment's front were of generous size. Compared with most of the new cloth capes, this one should be considered rather pronounced, as a majority of them are marked by the same degree of inconspicuousness that characterizes jackets.

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If good advice were gold, every pocket would be full of money.

## PLEDGES ARE KEPT.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CARRYING OUT ITS PROMISES.

Bimetallism Commission Appointed by President McKinley—Tariff Bill Making Rapid Progress—Trouble Brewing in the Democratic Camp.

Doings at Washington.

Special Washington correspondence.

International bimetallism and national tariff, those two great issues of the campaign, have been prominently at the front during the week in Washington. And those people who doubted or professed to doubt the sincerity of the professions of the Republican party on either of these subjects, have found that they were mistaken.

**Preparing for Bimetallism Conference.**

Senator Wolcott of Colorado, ex-Vice President Stevenson of Illinois, and Hon. C. J. Paine of Massachusetts, the commissioners to pave the way for an international conference, whose appointment has been cordially commended, will leave for Europe next month. Until this week nobody knew definitely what the President's plans were in regard to this matter. It was known that he was extremely anxious to take the proper steps toward carrying out the pledge of the party looking to international consideration of the silver question, but just how he proposed to bring this about or to take the initiative, nobody was able to say. It now appears that, as usual, he has chosen the wise plan and one most likely to be successful. Not only has he chosen the plan most likely to be successful, but the one likely to be most successful. By this is meant that if he is able to carry out the plans thus inaugurated, the international conference will be brought to the doors of every American voter. President McKinley's hope is that it may be practicable to hold this conference in the United States, and in the city of Washington. If this shall happen, every American citizen will have the full benefit of the discussion which there arises. It will be as though the meeting of the representatives of the great nations was brought to his own dooryard. With press associations carrying the full proceedings of the conference, and the hundreds of special correspondents in Washington commenting upon the proceedings in the papers which they represent, every citizen who feels the slightest interest in this question would be able to follow the proceedings and study them in their proper light, thus knowing for himself that the work was well done.

These commissioners, who are to go abroad to try to bring about an agreement for a conference, are highly commended by members of all parties as especially judicious selections. Mr. Wolcott, by reason of his long study of the question and discussion on two previous trips abroad of this same subject, will be of much greater value than any man who had not had these experiences; ex-Vice President Stevenson, representing the silver element of the Democracy, and well known by reputation and in person abroad, will instantly command attention, while Mr. Paine, as a close student of this subject, will prove equally useful and influential. It does not follow that these men who are selected for this work are to be the representatives of the United States in an international conference if they are successful in bringing one about; on the contrary, it is expected that other men will be selected to represent the government in that conference.

**Progress of the Tariff Bill.**

Those people who are assuming that the tariff bill is likely to drag through the summer and keep the business of the country in an unsettled condition awaiting final action, are to be disappointed. The next week or ten days at the furthest are likely to see the bill perfected by the Republican members of the Finance Committee, and it is likely to get to the Senate before the month ends. Prospects now seem to be good for a final vote upon it in June, and its completion in time that it may go into effect at the beginning of the fiscal year July 1st.

The changes made by the Senate Committee are much less in extent and importance than had been expected. The pressure for a reduction in the duties on wool has not been successful thus far, and the chances seem to be that they will not be. The demand of the sugar trust for changes in the schedule advantageous to them has been promptly rejected. The war of the Standard oil trust and of sundry other corporations of this character have passed unnoticed.

**Trouble in the Democratic Camp.**

While things are moving on smoothly with the Republicans, there is trouble among the Democrats. The branch between the Bailey and the Bryan factions in the House has been widened, and the Populist allies of that party have been given the cold shoulder. The secessionist Simpson, finding himself fast losing the notoriety which his eccentricities have awarded him, developed a new freak and attacked Speaker Reed because of his failure to appoint committees when committees were not needed. The Bryan wing of the Democracy, being so accustomed to co-operating with the Populists, wanted to support Jerry, but the Bailey wing opposed the consolidation of the Populist and Democratic parties in the campaign, retains the same views to-day, and put them into practical operation. As the leader of the Democratic side of the House, he called a caucus at once, and by a vote of two to one adopted a resolution declining co-operation with Simpson and his followers, thus again defeating the Bryanites in their attempt to control the Democracy in the House.

**Signs of Business Improvement.**

The returns of "Dun's Review," published Saturday, classify the failures for the quarter by branches of business, and thus make it manifest that in manufacturing branches there was a decrease of about \$1,000,000 compared with last year, only two of the thirteen manufacturing classes showing larger liabilities than in the same quarter of 1906. There also appears a decrease of \$7,400,000 in trading failures, only four of the thirteen trading classes showing larger liabilities than in the same quarter last year.—Akron, O., Journal.

## MICHIGAN SOLONS.

THE SENATE CLEARED AWAY ITS WORK IN TWENTY MINUTES MONDAY NIGHT, PASSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE TRAVELERS' CHARTER AND CONCURRING IN THE COMPLEMENTARY RESOLUTION ON THE APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENT ANGELL.

These bills passed the House Monday night, the Senate clearing away its work in twenty minutes Monday night, passing an amendment to the Travelers' Charter and concurring in the complementary resolution on the appointment of President Angell. Senators Loomis and Teeple were named on the part of the Senate for a conference on the Donovan factory bill. These bills passed the House Monday night, the Senate clearing away its work in twenty minutes Monday night, passing an amendment to the Travelers' Charter and concurring in the complementary resolution on the appointment of President Angell.

On Wednesday the Chamberlain anti-cigarette bill was agreed to in the House. It prohibits the sale of cigarettes to any person under 17 years of age, in any form to those under 17 years of age, a penalty being prescribed for both the seller and purchaser. Bills permitting the practice of osteopathy in Michigan and extending the charters of life insurance companies whose corporate existence depends upon the payment of a premium were passed, while one permitting Kent County to bond itself to encourage the manufacture of beet sugar was killed. Bills prohibiting the opening of photograph galleries on Sundays and providing that all bank stock be assessed in the place where the bank is located were favorably reported.

The long fight over bills permitting townships on the coast shore to grant franchises for a railroad and permitting suburban electric lines to transport farm produce and other light freight ended Thursday with the passage of all the bills, which had been held up in the Senate, all having already passed the House. The bills were amended as to the Railroad Commission supervision over these roads, but the proposition to substitute favorable for local taxation was abandoned. Favorable reports were made on bills permitting the city of Grand Rapids to issue \$200,000 of bonds for the improvement of Grand river, and allowing municipalities to assess fire insurance companies 2 percent on their gross receipts for the support of fire departments. A movement on the part of surety companies to engage at wholesale in the business of furnishing bonds for liquor dealers who will be required to furnish new bonds May 1 was nipped in the bud by the passage by both houses of a bill rendering such bonds illegal for this purpose.

**The Japanese Tidal Wave.**

"According to the official report of the Japanese Government," says the Scientific American, "there was no warning of this catastrophe. The barometer gave no indication of trouble. The weather was fair, the sea was calm. A slight earthquake shock was felt, a common enough thing in that part of the world. Then a booming noise was heard a little distance out at sea, swiftly increasing until it was like the roar of a dozen batteries of artillery. Then, in a moment, three waves rolled in, each from thirty to fifty feet high, one close behind the other. Within two minutes all was over. The coast was ravaged for more than two hundred miles. A score of ships were stranded for inland; as many towns and villages were wholly swept away, 12,000 buildings were destroyed, and 20,000 lives were lost."

This wave was not "tidal" for the tide had nothing to do with it. It was probably caused by an earthquake or convulsion in the ocean's bed. "God is our refuge and strength. A very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea."—Ps. xlii, 1, 2.

**Still Her Wedding Ring.**

The most frivolous woman ever heard of up to date is the one who was so devoted to all the latest fashions and fads that she never allowed a single one to escape her. She so carried this to excess that she changed her wedding ring every time a new width or style came into vogue. When it was first placed on her finger it was a broad, heavy oval topped ring with rather sharp edges. That poor little ring has gone through the fire enough times to change it into a flat ring with square edges, into a perfectly round wire, into a half wire, into a flat top band with round edges, etc., etc. It is no more her original wedding ring than any other ring she may be wearing. But she calls it still her wedding ring, and her wedding ring is always in the latest fashion.—Chicago Tribune.

**Hardest Metals to Work.**

The choice seem to lie between ruthenium and osmium, two metals which are closely related to those of the platinum group. Ruthenium and osmium are associated in nature with iridium and rhodium in platinum ores, but transcend any of these named in regard to the difficulty of working them. Ruthenium is a hard metal, brittle, almost infusible, and severely affected even by aqua-regia. Indeed, it is so refractory that it has been fused only in the hottest part of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe flame. But even ruthenium is easier to work than osmium, since the latter metal is absolutely infusible even in the hottest flame that has yet been applied to it. It would thus appear to be absolutely unworkable, for it can only be dissolved by aqua-regia when reduced to a finely divided state.

**To Those About to Marry.**

Well may the owners make you falter, For "altar" rhymes with "halter."

Be very wary whom you catch, For "match" rhymes with "scratch."

Look not for quiet in the house, For "spouse" rhymes with "rows."

Reflect, when conjugally looped, That "cupid" rhymes with "stupid."

And don't blame me for telling you That "wool" rhymes with "rule."

—Pick Me Up.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for May 2.

Golden Text—"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."—Mark 16: 15.

This lesson is found in Acts 13: 1-12. It tells of Paul beginning his first missionary journey.

Here begins the second grand division of the Acts. We return to the life of Paul and continue in his study of the most of the remaining lessons of the year. Hence it is suggested that a brief summing up of the preceding lessons should be made at this time, indicating the main results of the first fifteen years of the church's existence. Those results were, a simple organization, a development of apologetic preaching, a defense of Christianity under the leadership of Peter, a common fellowship promoted by common trials, and the beginnings of a movement towards the Gentiles. Paul's conversion should also be carefully reviewed, and the probable events of his life between that time and his first journey should be taken up. These were, the journey in Arabia (Gal. 1: 17), the work in Damascus, the first visit to Jerusalem (Gal. 1: 18), and the years in Tarsus, and in preaching throughout Syria and Cilicia (Acts 9: 30; Gal. 1: 22).

These events, covering less than a century, are very briefly mentioned in the New Testament, but must have had an important place in Paul's preparation for the great work of his life. The present lesson finds him a man in the prime of life—forty-three years old according to one tradition, somewhat younger in the opinion of other writers. He was a man of great physical activity, though not of great physical endurance. An able speaker, though a plain one, and a man of unrivaled executive ability, he was eminently fitted for a missionary career. The task which he set before himself, or rather which God set before him, was to lead in the evangelization of the northern shores of the Mediterranean, which constituted the most important part of the known world. North Africa, the great Greek city of Alexandria, and the far East of the Roman Empire were not included in his work, but the territory which remained was sufficiently stupendous and populous to discourage any but a heroic heart. Yet, as Stalker and others have pointed out, the Roman world was in some ways peculiarly fitted at this time for the reception of the gospel. The prevalence of the Greek language and the ease and safety of travel made possible by Roman roads and Roman guards, made the evangelization of Asia Minor, especially, far easier than it would be to-day. Thus the world was ready, the mission was ready, and the church at Antioch had already come to be a center of zeal and missionary activity suitable for the starting point of the new movement.

**Explanatory.**

"Certain prophets and teachers" the teachers were probably the leading men of the church, while a part of them were also prophets, and had the gift of proclaiming religious truth under special divine inspiration. The word "prophet" is used in the Bible in a wider sense than is common in English, and seldom is limited to a mere predictor of the future. It means rather all those who proclaim the word of God as a direct message from him, under the influence of a special endowment of the Spirit.

"Sent forth by the Holy Ghost," though ordained by the church. God acts through the church when it is in the right attitude and spirit towards him. "Seleucia," the seaport of Antioch, near the mouth of the River Orontes, in Syria, and indeed throughout the whole of Syria, was famous. They were largely interested in the commerce of Cyprus, which was considerable. "One of the most conspicuous passages in the history of Salamis was the resurrection of the Jews in the reign of Trojan, when part of the city was destroyed." In this city the missionaries confined their ministrations to the Jews. "The deputy of the country, Sergius Paulus," should be rendered exactly, "the pro-consul." Cyprus was at first an "imperial province," that is, under the direct control of the emperor, Augustus, and governed by pro-praetors; and it was once supposed that the writers of Acts made a mistake in calling Sergius Paulus a pro-consul, for that was the title of the governor of a senatorial province. But coins discovered during the present century, and a passage in the history of Dio Cassius hitherto overlooked, have proved that Cyprus was subsequently made a senatorial province and was governed by pro-consuls in the reign of Claudius. This is an interesting confirmation of the accuracy of Luke was established.

Paul evidently did not shrink from using strong language when the occasion seemed to demand it. His words, however, do not indicate ordinary human anger, but a righteous wrath against the false prophet, comparable to that of Elijah against the prophets of Baal. The change of the name of Saul to Paul, mentioned at this time, has given rise to much discussion. Did he have both names before a Jewish and a Gentile name, as had many Jews and did he begin to use the latter now as indicating the real beginning of his work for the Gentiles? Probably this was the case. Some have thought that he adopted the name as a compliment to his distinguished convert, Sergius Paulus, and of course the coincidence may have something in it. But it is quite likely that the coincidence is one noted by the writer, rather than one originating as a matter of fact at this point in his life.

**Teaching Hints.**

The best men for foreign missions. Let this point be emphasized again and again. The missionary enterprise at the present day is just as immense, just as urgent, as in the year 45, though we have far greater reasons for confidence and hope of success than had the prophets and teachers of the church at Antioch. We need men for India, Japan, China. There are many able men now at work, but not a tithe of the number that there should be. Missions the chief concern of the church. Barnabas and Paul had spent a year or so in building up the church at Antioch, and just as soon as that church was able to stand on its own feet, it did not ask them to stay and preach eloquent sermons for their pleasure and edification or to help build fine meeting houses and fill the pews. It said, "We will put up with second rate preaching, and do our own city mission work; if you, Paul and Barnabas, will go to Cyprus." And they spoke with the approval of the Spirit, as the record shows.

The work in Cyprus shows what three concerted men may accomplish in a populous country. To be sure, Christianity had been preached there a little, by exiles from Jerusalem seven years before (11: 19), but Barnabas, Saul and young John, all apostles, applied a new and powerful thing which the Roman power had never known. Paul appears as a man as a man to the way in which he takes men as he should treat these false prophets who are so devoted to the name under the name of religion.

Next Lesson—"The Preaching to the Jews."—Acts 13: 26-41.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

"So far," says Mr. Bryan, Republican success is a disappointment. It was to Mr. Bryan the morning after election.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The culture of the sugar beet is attracting increased attention among American farmers this spring. There is over a hundred millions a year in it.

A Savannah paper denies that a majority of the colored voters in that state are Republicans. The inference that Georgia is engaged in suppressing Democracy is a surprise.

Mr. Bryan expects the new tariff law to fail, but he is willing to give it a trial. He is wise to cultivate a spirit of philosophy, for he knows that Republicans carry out the pledges of their platform.—Globe Democrat.

Bryan says he is willing to give the new tariff a trial. Generous Mr. B! Just think what a plight the country would be in if he had refused to give the new tariff a trial.—Kansas City Journal.

With Turkish victory the civilized nations of Western Europe will have to decide instantly whether they will damn themselves to utter and eternal infamy by permitting a new ruin of Athens.—New York Press.

The decrease of interest in Grover Cleveland since his retirement from the presidency is about equal to the increase in the interest on the public debt during his administration.—Trenton Gazette.

Factory smoke breeds Republicanism. The springing up of factories throughout the South has been followed by the growth of protective sentiment and Republican membership in Congress from that section.—Blade.

In Michigan 9,600 laboring men have signed a petition asking the Legislature to employ state convicts in road improvement. The field for this work is so large that the idea is gaining supporters in every state.—Globe Democrat.

The republican Senators will have to skate over very thin ice, but notwithstanding the number of demagogues they will be able to cross the creek with most of the Dingley bill before the first of June.—Bay City Tribune.

Mayor Strong, of New York has called for the American flag on Grant memorial day—the flag everywhere. Across every flag that snaps in the wind that day, a grateful nation will see in sun-burst radiance: "Let us have peace."

It is a fact not to be forgotten that though Plagere's man was defeated for mayor of Detroit, the republican state ticket carried that city by 11,000 plurality. Silver shouters will please make a memorandum thereof.—Blade.

Forty thousand Spanish troops are to be withdrawn from Cuba, under the pretense that the revolution is quelled. It is only the beginning of the end, and that end is the abandonment of Cuba and the success of the revolution.

When Democrats from North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas join with the Republicans in supporting protective views and a protective tariff bill, there can remain no doubt of the growth of Republican principles in the old free trade citadel.—Blade.

The Century for May contains a group of three papers dealing in an authoritative way with a fresh topic—the scientific uses of kites. Mr. J. B. Millet writes on "Scientific Kite Flying," and Mr. William A. Eddy writes of "Photographing from Kites." Lieutenant General Scofield contributes the first of his records of unwritten history, his article dealing this month with "The Withdrawal of the French from Mexico," and including an important letter from General Grant to General Sheridan, showing the attitude of the United States Government towards the French invasion. A supplementary article by the present Minister of Mexico to the United States, Mr. Romero, sets forth his belief that the fall of the Second Empire was closely related to the events described by Gen. Scofield.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 23d, 1897.

The foolkiller might have found congenial work among the originators of the story that there was even a remote probability that any of the republican members of the House would join with Jerry Simpson and the kicking democrats in an effort to compel Speaker Reed, to appoint the committees, and to have the House meet daily, and take up general legislation. The story once started was widely exploited by lobbyists and their newspaper organs, they being naturally opposed to a continuation of the present policy, which leaves them without occupation or remuneration, and probably found some believers. It is well known to every intelligent man around the Capitol that the adoption of the policy to confine the legislation of the House to acting upon appropriation bills that failed at the last session, and the Dingley tariff bill, was the result of numerous conferences participated in by every prominent Republican, who was at the time in Washington, and that the policy is approved to-day by at least nine of every ten republican Senators and Representatives, and by President McKinley, and his entire cabinet. When a majority of the Republicans in the House desire a change it can easily be had. Speaker Reed has publicly announced his willingness to obey the orders of a republican caucus at any time, but he will pay no attention to attacks made by Populists, Democrats and a handful of disgruntled Republicans. It isn't his policy that is being carried out, but that of the Republicans of the House.

The indications are that the Dingley Tariff Bill will be reported to the Senate about the first week in May. The sub-committee, which has been carefully going over the bill, working night and day, has nearly completed its work.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, made a characteristic short speech in favor of his resolution to amend the Senate rules, so as to limit debate. The resolution was referred to the committee on Rules.

Don Dickinson got a straight knockdown this week that he will not forget for some time to come. Postmaster General Cary asked for the resignation of Bernard Goode, of Michigan, Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, because he considered him incompetent. Goode was a protégé of Don Dickinson, who put him in the office during the Cleveland administration. Dickinson tried to get him kept by putting in the claim that he was like himself a Gold-Democrat. Some of the Michigan Republicans knocked the pins from under Don by telling him that they knew all about how good a Gold-Democrat he had claimed to be, also all about his secretly working to carry the State for Bryan. Don threw up the sponge, and his incompetent protégé made way for Mr. D. P. Liebhart, who had been pushed out of the same office to make room for him.

The Senate passed the left over Agricultural Appropriation Bill, without amendment, and it is now in the hands of the President. The Senate made several amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill, which sends that measure back to the House.

Unless President McKinley decides to pardon him, E. R. Chapman, the New York broker, who refused to answer questions put to him by the Senate committee, that investigated the charges that Senators had speculated in sugar while the democratic tariff bill was before the Senate, will have to serve thirty days in the U. S. Jail at Washington. A decision of the U. S. Supreme Court has closed all other methods of his escaping imprisonment. Three other men, two newspaper correspondents and one broker, are under indictment for the same offense. If President McKinley declines to interfere in Chapman's case, the others will be speedily tried, but if Chapman is pardoned, it is expected that the other cases will be noll prossed.

Pension Commissioner Evans is being warmly congratulated on the selection of his first and second deputies from among those who are thoroughly familiar with the practice of the office. The first deputy commissioner is Mr. James L. Davenport, of N. H. who has an honorable war record, and has been employed in the Pension Bureau for sixteen years. The second deputy is Capt. Leverett M. Kelley, Illinois, who has a splendid war record, and who was chief of the certificate division during the Harrison administration. Commissioner Evans has announced his intention to restore every old soldier, whose record for efficiency is good, who was dismissed from the Pension Bureau under the Cleveland administration.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt is acting secretary of the Navy, secretary Long having gone to Boston, not returning to Washington until after the dedication of the Grant monument, in New York, next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bell, with Master Paul, arrived at W. A. Masters' last Friday morning, where Mrs. Bell will remain for a time, on account of her health. She contemplates going to Denver, Colorado, in hopes that the dry climate in that altitude will be of benefit. Her friends here give her hearty welcome, and hope she may be restored to perfect health.

Mr. and Mrs. Jap Hoyt, of Grayling, having concluded the purchase of the Mitchell property in the southwest part of town, embracing 36 acres of land—consideration \$1,800—will move up bag and baggage for occupancy next Wednesday.—Osego Co. Herald.

A Prominent Lawyer, of Greenville, Ill., Mr. C. E. Cook, writes: "I have been troubled with biliousness, sick headache, sour stomach, constipation, etc., for several years. I sought long and tried many remedies, but was disappointed until I tried your Syrup Pepsin. I can cheerfully recommend it to any suffering from above complaints."—For sale by L. Fournier.

Gaylord is going to have a flax mill and the structure is even now being built. The frame of a 35x60 foot building is up and being enclosed on land leased South of Henry Osborn's farm barn. Another building 25x58 feet will soon follow. Nearly 200 acres of land will be sown to flax this season and if the experiment proves a success, as its fond projector, Thos. Guttridge believes it will, the new industry will mean thousands of dollars to Osego county.—Herald.

Working Women's Home Association. 21 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill. Jan. 11, 1896.

Our Working Women's Home Association used Foley's Honey and Tar six years ago, and are using it to-day. It has always been a favorite, for while its taste is not at all unpleasant its effects are very beneficial. It has never yet disappointed us. Wishing you all possible success, sincerely yours, Laura G. Firen, Business Manager.—L. Fournier.

Attorney L. W. Ostrander departs this week for Southern Michigan. Mrs. Ostrander will visit relatives at Fenton, while L. W. returns to this county to finish up some legal matters and later on contemplates locating at Muskegon. We, with their many friends, regret their leaving our village.—Atlanta Tribune.

The Best Cough Remedy on Earth.

LUTHER, Mich., Feb. 8, '92. Dr. C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich. Dear Sir: I am well acquainted with the merits of your White Wine of Tar Syrup. I have used it on several occasions when very hoarse from public speaking and when suffering from sore throat. Our postmaster, Mr. Nicholson, had La Grippe, and it left him with a very bad cough, had spells of coughing every morning for an hour or more. I met him on the street three weeks ago, and recommended White Wine of Tar Syrup, which he commenced taking, and to-day he is a well man. A little girl here had coughed all winter, and no cure could be found. I asked her mother to get White Wine of Tar. She did so and in two weeks the child was cured. As you say, it is the best cough remedy on earth. Please send me six bottles by express. Yours most respectfully, Rev. E. L. ODLE, Pastor of M. E. Church.

Judge Items.

H. Buck went to Grayling, Friday. H. McMullen called on F. Owen, Monday.

Roy Waite went to Grayling, Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Cobb visited at G. F. Owen's, Sunday.

Wm. Hunter returned from Bay City, a few days ago.

Miss Jessie Owen went to Grayling Saturday, to visit friends.

Charlie Johnson went to Frederic, Sunday. Get there Charlie.

Wm. Johnson, of Buck's Corners, has located a homestead on the North Branch.

M. R. Smith went to Grayling, Monday, and brought back a load of shingles.

Elder Willits held meeting at Buck's Corners, Sunday night and preached a very interesting sermon.

W. Kennedy, of Liberty, Jackson County, called on M. R. Smith, one day last week, to look over the farm he bought here, the old Bradford place.

AT COST!

AT COST!

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY\*GOODS,\*CLOTHING,\*SHOES\*AND

FURNISHINGS.

Will be sold at COST, for the above mentioned days, only.

R. MEYERS.

Get our Handbill for Prices.

THIS SPACE BELONGS

To H. JOSEPHS' Cheap

CASH STORE.

DR. CUNNINGHAM, DETROIT, MICH.

Makes special diagnoses, and employs the very latest Theoretic and Scientific Methods of Treatment, now used successfully by the best medical practitioners in America, for the cure of PHTHISIS PULMONALIS, (Consumption.) DYSPEPSIA, VALVULAR LESIONS, and all diseases of the LUNGS, HEART and STOMACH. No incurable cases treated. No exorbitant fees charged.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Grayling, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1897.

The Southern Democratic members of the House, who voted for the new tariff bill seem to have the full approval of their constituents. Friends of a protective tariff are multiplying in the South.—Globe Democrat.

Two million dollars is asked of Congress for relief of the destitute victims of the Mississippi floods. It is a protective tariff surplus and not a free-trade deficit that meets little calls like this, as readily as a man buys a newspaper.—Inter Ocean.

WAR waged upon the lesser ills. We have often prevented greater troubles. As a weapon against Constipation, Indigestion and Sickheadache. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin leads in importance. 10 doses 10 cents. Regular sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

The President has decided not to move in the matter of revoking or modifying the forest reserves order of Mr. Cleveland until congress decides whether it will act or not. There is a legal question as to the power of a President to revoke an order of his predecessor without specific authority.—Blade.

It is a Curse. Constipation is a curse, and afflicts too great a proportion of the American people. It robs men of their energy, woman of their beauty, children of their life and playfulness. Do you want relief? Then try Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin—as pleasant to take as pure Maple Syrup, and pleasing in its action. Ten doses, 10c, large sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's.

No great natural wonder of the world is so easy of access as Niagara, which has given to the MICHIGAN CENTRAL the title of "The Niagara Falls Route," as the trains of that railroad alone not only pass directly by and in full view of the great cataract, but all those passing by day or by moonlight, stop five minutes at this superb point of view from which the Falls, the Islands, the Rapids, and the broad river above, as well as the boiling waters and the rapids below, are in plain sight.

Should passengers desire to stop over at Niagara Falls, provision is made for such stop-over on first-class tickets, the particulars of which can be learned upon application to ticket agent or train conductor. This is an opportunity that should be taken advantage of, if possible.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Cor. Bates and Larned Streets, DETROIT, MICH. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per Day.

Only one block from Woodward and Jackson Aves. Elevator Service, Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Two Floors, Etc. H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop'rs.

\* \* \* \* \*

THIS SPACE

BELONGS TO

Salling, Hanson & Company,

GRAYLING, - MICH.

LOOK OUT FOR

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

JUST RECEIVED.

I have just received the following Magazines for the month of May. The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. George Sheldon, Price 25 Cents  
Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25 "  
Queen Bess, by Mrs. George Sheldon, " 10 "  
Webster's Song Book, No. 54, " 10 "

For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

THERE IS A HEN ON!

I will supply Selected Eggs at the following low prices for the season of '97

Barred Plymouth Rocks, 75 cents for 11, or \$1.35 for 22.  
White Plymouth Rocks, 75 cents for 11, or 1.35 for 22.  
Black Minorcas, \$1.25 for 11, " 2.25 for 22.  
Dark Brahmas, 75 cents for 11, " 1.35 for 22.  
Brown Leghorns, 75 cents for 11, " 1.35 for 22.  
Duck Eggs, 50 cents for 11.

My Stock is superb, and we think will please you. Call on or address A. MCCLAIN, Grayling, Michigan.

We will send you "The Michigan Farmer" AND THE "Crawford Avalanche" \$1.85 Both one year, for only

A BARGAIN!! You can find no Agricultural paper that will give you as much solid, practical matter devoted to the farm as "The Michigan Farmer" with its twenty pages filled each week with articles from the most practical and successful farmers in the country.

The market reports are as complete and reliable as time and money can make them. Send direct to "The Michigan Farmer," Detroit, Mich., for a free Sample Copy. Address all orders for subscription to the

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:35 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sun day, arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M.  
5:35 A. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.  
6:07 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.  
12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M., Detroit 10:00 P. M.  
3:35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 6:30 A. M., Detroit, 11:10 A. M.  
2:35 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:30 P. M.  
Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M. At 3:05 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia

CH&D CINCINNATI

The Only Direct Route From All Points in MICHIGAN AND CANADA TO LINA, FINDLAY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & THE SOUTH.

For rates and full information, address D. B. TRACY, North Pass. Agt., Jefferson & Woodward Aves., Detroit, Mich. JOHN BASTYEN, Dist. Passenger Agt., S. Bridge St., Toledo, Ohio. D. G. EDWARDS, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Caww Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.



## The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1897.  
LOCAL ITEMS.

Don't forget to set out one or more shades.

A fine assortment of all wool carpets at the Furniture Store.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Flour. For sale at Claggett's.

Geo. P. Owen is commissioned P. M., at Judge, to succeed himself.

New styles of Mens' and Boys Hats and Caps, at Claggett's.

J. P. Hannan, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Saturday.

Dining Chairs from five dollars up, at Braden & Forbes.

Mrs. Thos. Webb, of Frederic, was in town last Saturday.

For Alabastine go to Braden & Forbes.

Henry Stephan, of Grove, was in town, Tuesday.

The largest line of Ladies' Oxford ever shown in Grayling. At Claggett's.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

E. H. Dean and John Hagerty, of Frederic, were in town, Tuesday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for fishing tackle of all descriptions.

Geo. Medcalf, of Center Plains township, was in town, Tuesday.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

Holloway S. Buck, of Maple Forest township, was in town, Tuesday.

Henry Hartman, of Grove township, was in town, last Thursday.

David Ryckman, of Grove township, was in town last Thursday.

John Cook of Ball township, was in town, last Thursday.

Albert Kraus has the finest line of Fishing Tackle, which he is selling at the lowest prices.

Fred Alexander was home from Ana Arbor, last week, for a vacation.

We can show you a nice antique Arm Rocker, open case seat, for \$2.50. Braden & Forbes.

Mr. and Mrs. Dell Smith, of the Manistee Switch, were in town, Tuesday.

If you want a high grade Bicycle, go to Albert Kraus, and get a Waverly.

Comrade F. L. Robbins, of Roscommon, was in town Monday and made us a pleasant call.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

O. Palmer assumed the duties of Register of the U. S. Land Office, Monday.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by Albert Kraus.

Joseph Charron and family, of Maple Forest, were in town over Sunday, attending church.

We buy no prison-made goods, and therefore we sell none. Braden & Forbes.

Pres. Attorney Patterson has moved his office into the pleasant rooms assigned him in the Court House.

You can buy an Oliver, a Ward, a Greenville or a Bay City Flow of Albert Kraus.

Henry Trumley has enclosed his residence with a new fence, which is quite an improvement.

Ladies, don't fail to see Claggett's new line of Shirt Waists; finest in the city.

A. H. Wisner has given his residence a coat of paint adding much to its appearance.

The Ladies of Grayling and vicinity will find the latest styles in ready-made Caps, at Claggett's.

For Rent—The rooms over our store are for rent, from May 1st. ROSE & WOODWORTH.

Any one in need of the best Sewing Machine in the world, will find it at Braden & Forbes.

Mrs. H. Bauman, of Lewiston, was visiting with her Grayling friends and relatives, last week.

We can show you a nice, well made Oak Sideboard for \$13.00, at the Furniture Store.

S. McIntyre is home from Indian River, where he has been staling for Salling Hanson & Co.

Green ground bones can be bought for 3 cents per pound, at Geo. W. Comer's. It makes hens lay.

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

\$1.50 to \$2.00 hats for 98 cents, at Rosenthals.

F. Scholts and S. O. Briggs, of Center Plains, were in town, yesterday.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Dr. Wemp will have his office upstairs, in the Alexander building, over the Dressmaker's rooms.

Take Wright's Compound Celery Nerve for the blood. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Head, of South Branch, were in town last Saturday, visiting with their daughter, Mrs. Fairbotham.

For anything in Furniture, Wall Paper, Carpets, or anything in our line, give us a call. Braden & Forbes.

Stewart Gorton, of Luzerne, School Commissioner of Oscoda County, is a member of Marvin Post, G. A. R., of this city.

A cup of the celebrated White House Coffee will relieve that distress in your stomach. Try it, at Claggett's.

To-morrow is Arbor Day. Remember that shade trees should be set out along our streets, if you wish to beautify them.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Shade trees grow while you are sleeping, and cost but little, if taken care of. Set out several of them to-morrow.

You can find the largest assortment of Wall Papers that ever was shown in Grayling, at the Furniture Store.

Master Axel Michelson and Holgar Hanson left on the early train, Monday-morning, for Marquette, where they are attending the Michigan Mining Institute.

The employees of the M. C. R. R. are hereby notified to appear before S. S. Claggett, and buy a celebrated Peerless Shirt. The best on earth.

Rev. H. S. White, of Roscoe, past Chaplain of the G. A. R., Dept. of Michigan, will deliver the address on Memorial Day, May 31st, at this place.

We have a nice set of sample Wall Papers, with which we can suit the most fastidious, and at reasonable prices. Braden & Forbes.

The Firemen of Grayling will give their third annual Ball, Friday evening, April 30, in Christ Hanson's hall. All are cordially invited. Bill 50 cents.

Wright's Compound Celery Nerve is the best Spring tonic. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The subscribers to the fund for the building of the Opera House, are requested to call on the Secretary, F. L. Michelson, and pay the amount due on their subscriptions.

See our window display of Ladies' Wrappers. Rosenthals.

Conrad Wehnes, of Grove, had about 25 bushels of corn stolen from his crib, April 17th. He offers \$10 reward for information, leading to the arrest of the marauders.

Fred Hoesli, of Blaine, has purchased a fine three year old colt, which is a beauty. He has one of the finest work teams in the county, and will have one of the finest and fastest buggies—when broken.

Wright's Compound Celery Nerve has no equal as a blood and nerve medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Dr. Cunningham, of Detroit, a specialist, will be at the Commercial House, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 8th, 9th and 10th, 1897. See advertisement in another column.

Mens' \$2.50 and \$2.00 Shoes, now \$1.50 at Rosenthals.

In accordance with orders from headquarters Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, and the law of the State, Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., will observe Monday, May 31st, as Memorial Day.

The 18th anniversary of American Oddfellowship was observed here by Grayling Lodge, who attended the M. E. Church in a body, where their service was held, and an appropriate sermon delivered by Rev. R. L. Cope.

See the 98 cent Hats in the window, at Rosenthals.

Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., at their last meeting instructed its officers to invest \$100.00 in the Opera House building, which they have done, and will receive the first twenty shares of stock issued.

The Board of Supervisors, of Montmorency County have the County Printing to the REPUBLICAN, of Hillman, at \$200.00. It is worth \$200.00 to do the work in that County, it is worth \$300, in this, where the work appears in a supplement.

For one week you can have your choice of any Hat in the window, for 98 cents. Rosenthals.

J. P. Jensen met with a severe accident in the planing mill last week. He fell in some way, throwing his arm in contact with a band saw, which lacerated the muscles in a terrible manner. Dr. Insley took nine stitches to close the wound.

A Mr. Thayer, from Owosso, has bought the farm in Center Plains, lately occupied by W. Love, and took possession last week with his family, and stock and implements enough for business. He is welcomed to our county.

All members of the W. R. C. who have blocks for the autograph quilt, will please have them filled out and return to the secretary at the next regular meeting, May 8th, so we can join the quilt, and get it ready for our social.

Mrs. C. W. Wright, Sec.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit News, says:—that Congressman Crump has recommended the dismissal of the present postmaster at Frederic, for inefficiency and offensive partisanship, and the appointment of C. F. Kelley, a merchant, and a republican hustler.

Miss Barbara Pamont was agreeably surprised, last Thursday evening, by thirty of her friends at the home of her sister, Mrs. Gurkey. Music and other amusements were the order at the evening, and at a suitable hour light refreshments were served. All present had an enjoyable time.

The second trial of L. Fournier, for keeping his drug store open on Sunday, was held before a jury, last Thursday, and resulted, like the first one, in disagreement. We understand the Prosecuting Attorney has decided to draw the case being satisfied that a conviction can not be had before a jury in this town.

A Life for 50 Cents.

Many people have been cured of Kidney diseases by taking a 50 cent bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure.—L. Fournier.

Ruddock Post, No. 224, G. A. R., voted at its regular meeting, last Thursday night, to observe Memorial day, May 30th, at home and not invite any neighboring post. A committee of five was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Have You had the Grip?

If you have, you probably need a reliable medicine like Foley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs, and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease. L. Fournier.

Rev. W. H. Bulkley, rector of St. James Church, has accepted an invitation from the committee of arrangements from Ruddock Post, No. 224, G. A. R., to deliver the address on Memorial day.—Cheboygan Tribune.

A Word to Physicians.

Do you know that many broad minded physicians are using Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup in their practice? They have found no remedy that gave as satisfactory results for all throat and lung complaints as this great cough medicine. L. Fournier.

Demorests' Magazine for May contains nearly 200 graphic illustrations, and there is not a dull page in it. "McKinley's Inauguration," told by the Camera," is alone well worth the price of the magazine, the photographs vividly depicting the whole pageant, and needing no verbal description.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier drugist.

Last Friday morning a man named Joseph Salget, was run over by a freight train about two miles from Roscommon, but in this county. He was taken to Roscommon, and was sent here on an afternoon train for care and treatment. The Superintendent of the Foot took care of him and wrote his friends in Saginaw County, and on Monday his brother arrived, and took him home on the night train.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fournier's, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

C. Fautley, of Grove township, was in town Monday and reports that the son of one of his neighbors shot at him three times the day before, at short range. He did not bring in the gun or the boy as evidence in corroboration of his story, but brought in one of the bullets which he cut out of a tub where it had lodged. Complaint was lodged with Justice Woodburn, who will investigate.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grain Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

## SPECIAL SALES, EVERY DAY!

AT THE STORE OF

## S. S. CLAGGETT,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND

everything new and up to date. A new stock of Goods at Popular Prices.

Our aim is to please Everybody, and we have selected a Stock to suit all. You will find the latest designs in

DRESS GOODS,

WASH GOODS of every description,

LINENS, HOSIERY,

UNDERWEAR,

RIBBONS, NOTIONS,

LACES, TRIMMINGS.

EMBROIDERIES,

LACE CURTAINS,

BED SPREADS.

Ladies' Wrappers and Shirt Waists.

We sell the BEST Fifty Cent Corset on Earth!

Also a full line of the latest styles in

MENS', LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES.

Our Grocery Department is Stocked with the best

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, EXTRACTS, LARD, FLOUR

Smoked Meats, Etc., that Money can buy.

Visit Our STORE for Bargains.

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## SPRING IS HERE.

SO IS THE TIME TO TAKE

WRIGHT'S COMPOUND CELERY NERVE!

The Great Blood and Nerve Tonic.

The Best Preventative and Cure Known For All

Disorders Arising From Impure Blood.

FOR SALE BY

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

THE DRUGGIST,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Fifty-three years ago last Thursday, there was great rejoicing in Pennsylvania town, for a son was born, and they called him Wright Havens. In commemoration of that event, twenty-five of his friends invaded his house last Thursday evening, armed with lunch baskets, and with games, mirth and music helped him to celebrate. It was a pleasant gathering, and will be remembered by him as he enjoys the smoking set they left for him.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. Fournier's, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Especially timely is a paper on "Some Constantine Types," with over a dozen half-tone illustrations, in Demorests' Magazine for May. A study of these magazines will lend additional interest to the current war news from the East.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fournier's, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

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There is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he will claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Cold, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Grayling people have become so good that they have compelled all the business places in the village, even the drug stores, to close on Sunday. It is also said that hereafter they will sleep from Saturday night until Monday morning so that they won't have to desecrate the Sabbath by doing housework, cooking, and such work.—Detroit Journal.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters for your trouble? If not get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are nervous, sleepless, irritable, melancholy, or troubled with Dizziness, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The Board of Directors of the Grayling Opera House Company have awarded the contract for building the Opera House and Masonic Hall to Messrs. Forbes and Amberson. On account of lack of funds it will not be built as first proposed, but in such a manner that the original intentions can be carried out. The only difference is that the building will be two feet less in width, and the basement will not be completed, only in a sufficient manner to put in the furnace. Our citizens are to be congratulated on the proposed improvement to our city, even if it is not just exactly what we desired.

There is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he will claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Cold, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Grayling people have become so good that they have compelled all the business places in the village, even the drug stores, to close on Sunday. It is also said that hereafter they will sleep from Saturday night until Monday morning so that they won't have to desecrate the Sabbath by doing housework, cooking, and such work.—Detroit Journal.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters for your trouble? If not get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are nervous, sleepless, irritable, melancholy, or troubled with Dizziness, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

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## SACRIFICE SALE!

We are forced to sacrifice

Our Entire Stock In Order to Raise

Money, and we will sell our elegant line of

GOODS, FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS,

at Prices lower than we ever before attempted

to do. Remember that this is no small affair to

do, but circumstances forces us to do it.

Below we Give a Few of our Many Bargains:

Yard wide Cotton, 03 Men's \$5.00 Suits, \$2.75

Best Bleached Cotton 06 Men's 7.00 Suits, 4.75

Good Prints 03 Men's 10.00 Suits, 6.50

Best Blue Prints, 04 Men's 12.00 Suits, 7.50

Apron Gingham, 04 Men's Stiff Hats, latest

Cotton Crash, 03 styles, see them 1.09

Thread, 3 spools for 10 Men's 50c Shirts, 38

Needles, one paper, 02 " fancy 75c shirts, 38

Best sewing Silk, 06 1.50 Men's Shoes, 1.05

25c Black Cashmere, 15 2.00 " " 1.39

35c " " 20 2.50 " " 1.83

50c " " 27 3.00 Oxbloods' Shoes, 2.19

All wool Serge, 25 1.50 Ladies' Shoes, 1.05

89c Ladies' Wrappers, 72 2.00 " " 1.39

98c " " 78 2.50 " " 1.75

1.25 " " 96 1.25 Ladies' Slippers, all shades, 98

Ladies' 75 cents Fine Alpine Hats, 49 50c Ladies' Shirt Waists 37

Boys Caps, 15 75c " " 55

Men's Cotton Pants, 49 1.00 " " 79

Men's 1.25 Pants, 66 1.25 " " 92

Men's 1.50 Pants, 89 1.50 " " 1.05

See the New Patent on them. Ladies' Wraps, Suits at your own Price. Trunks almost given away. Remember that our Stock is the

MOST COMPLETE TO BE FOUND IN TOWN.

Come and see if we are not doing as we say and advertise.

Respectfully Yours.



## UNCLE SAM'S LIBRARY

MAGNIFICENT NEW HOME FOR BOOKS IN WASHINGTON.

Best Structure of Its Kind in the World—Cost \$6,350,000—Every Cent Has Been Wisely Expended and the Result Is Most Satisfactory.

Ready for the Books. In the completion of the building of the Congressional Library one of the greatest works of the century has been accomplished. This magnificent building is now ready to be occupied, and when the library of Congress is established therein it will have the finest home of any library in the world.

It is twenty-four years since the idea of the building was conceived and ten years since its erection was actually commenced by the tearing down of the seventy or more buildings which occupied its site. This palace for books is a monument to American advancement in building design and art. It is strictly American. American architects and designers, American builders and American artists have done all the work upon it. Such shortcomings as may be found in it are to be laid at their doors, but to them is also due the originality of conception and excellence of execution which mark it out among other buildings of its kind in this country.

At more than one time there has seemed a possibility that much of the beauty of the design would be lost through changes in the arrangement of its detail. In the ten years consumed in its construction the library has passed through numerous vicissitudes. John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz, the original architects, were superseded by Brigadier General Thos. L. Casey, who employed Mr. Pelz to make the plans under the direction of B. R. Green. Later Edward P. Casey, General Casey's son, took Mr. Pelz's place and carried on the work of the interior decoration. The death of Gen. Casey before the completion of the building gave to Mr. Green the task of finishing his labors. But through these numerous changes the consistency of the design has been maintained. Each new architect has contented himself with carrying on the work of his predecessor instead of undoing it, and the building shows no evidence of its checkered architectural career.

The general form of the structure is

gift from Miss Helen Savage, of Rahway, N. J., a handsome little Shetland pony and a dog cart of elaborate construction. Miss Helen Savage is just 14 years old and is the daughter of E. S. Savage, president of the Union County Bank of Rahway. She frequently met little Miss Ruth in Princeton. She became so charmed with the little girl that she determined to make her the prettiest gift that the heart of her



RUTH'S PONY AND CART.

young friend could desire. Dot had for a long while been Miss Helen's favorite pony. The young girl knew how gentle and docile the little Shetland had been, and she resolved to make her a present to Miss Ruth, together with the neatest and trimmest dog cart that could be devised. Dot had grown to be greatly endeared to her young mistress, and she did not know what was intended with her when they wrapped her up in a new blue and white blanket and made her trot over to the railway station last Thursday.

When, however, she was unceremoniously thrust into a freight car, like an ordinary express package, she became very unruly. A box had been constructed for her, and when, despite her protests, she was placed therein she promptly raised her heels and kicked the sides out. Dot is undoubtedly reconciled to her new mistress by this time, and this summer she will be seen drawing the daintiest little dog cart in Princeton, driven by the former pet of the White House.

**Triumphs in Surgery.** Cleansing of the wound itself was almost a surgical heresy a few years ago. Foul bandages were the rule, and the thicker and more abundant the discharges the more "laudable" they were considered to be. Hence in the older works on surgery the so-called "laudable" pus was as much a sign of safety as it is now of danger. Cleanliness of

## GAVE HER LIFE TO AN IDEA.

Phoebe Cousins Is Now an Invalid Through Rheumatism.

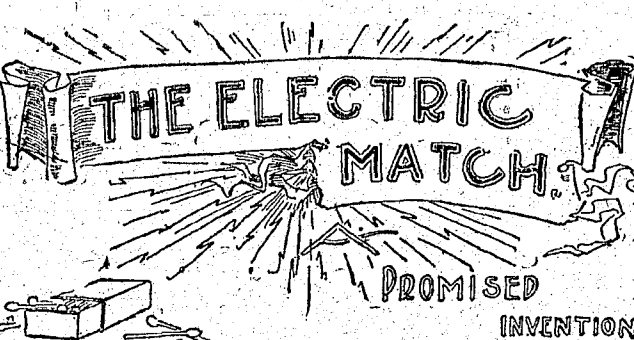
Phoebe Cousins, the first woman lawyer of America, the first woman to become a United States Marshal, and for many years known over the length and breadth of the country as an ardent, uncompromising public advocate of woman's rights, is now seriously ill at St. Louis. Disease has laid low the woman whose stalwart will carried her through a successful career in the face of opposition and obstacles of every sort. Few careers have been more romantic. A beautiful girl, she was besieged with admirers, and might have made many brilliant marriages. At one time a vice president of the United States and two United States Senators sought her hand. But she disclaimed all offers. She had her mission to fulfill, and inexorably pursued it until misfortune and illness finally showed her the fallacy of her course.

When it was known that Phoebe Cousins had entered the law department of Washington University there was no surprise. St. Louis had become fully acquainted with her bent. Her friends knew that her years of reigning belle-hood had been from her point of view most unprofitable, and that from them she had derived but moderate pleasure. Her beauty had won many admirers and suitors quite as many, but so plainly did she show her preference



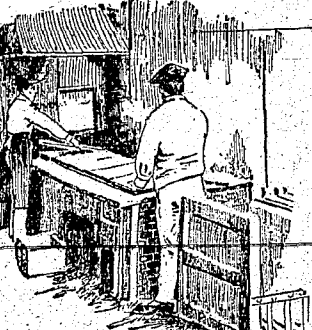
PHOEBE COUSINS.

for men of years and wisdom that one by one they left her side. Men high in the councils of the nation were curious about the brilliant young woman from St. Louis, and then became her slaves. Vice President Wilson was a frequent caller. So also were a Senator and Congressman. Then came bluff, ruddy Senator Fair, with his millions and his



THE electric match is the next important invention promised. Before very long the phosphorus-tipped wooden splints now in use will be replaced by a handy little tool that may be carried in the pocket or hung up conveniently for striking a light when wanted.

The portable electric lighter is bound

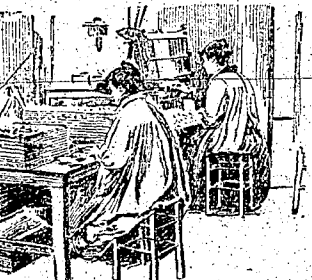


PUTTING ON PHOSPHORUS HEADS.

to come. Meanwhile, inventors, as shown by the records of the patent office, exercise much ingenuity in trying to improve on the common, everyday match. Not least interesting is a spherical match—a little ball of wood pulp covered with phosphorus composition. In using it a holder is required, inasmuch as there is no stick, the ignited wood pulp burning slowly until wholly consumed. Thus there is no residue of stick and tar to be disposed of, and matches of this kind have the further advantage that they are cheap and can be packed in very small compass-like pills. A perfume match has been patented, the stick being dipped in oil of cassia. Of course, there are ever so many odd sorts of matches actually in use to-day—as, for example, the wax matches, which are employed in Europe to an extent vastly greater than in this country. Most of the wax matches are manufactured in Italy and Great Britain. They are made by drawing strands of fine cotton thread, twenty or thirty at a time, through melted stearine. This hardens quickly and the tapers are rounded by pulling them through perforated iron plates. It then remains only to cut them into proper lengths and dip them into an igniting composition.

It is an odd fact that even at the present day buttons are sought for pipe-lighting contrivances in which flint and steel are utilized with mechanical modifications. It is probable that citizens of the United States use more matches than any other people in the world. Every man, woman and child in this country, taking the average, consumes eight matches every day in the year.

Pine and aspen are the woods which furnish most of the material for match



PACKING BY MACHINERY.

sticks. The logs are cut into blocks fifteen inches long, representing the length of seven matches. Freed from bark, the block is put into a lathe with a cutting tool, by which a continuous strip of veneer is turned off, just the thickness of a match. Thus the whole block is converted into a sheet fifteen inches wide, which is cut, incidentally to the same process, into seven ribbons, the width of each being just the length of a match. The ribbons are fed, 100 at a time, into a machine which chops them into sticks. Then the sticks are dried in heated drums, sifted to get rid of splinters, bunched by machinery and dipped in the combustible mixture. From the felled tree to the finished match, everything is done by machinery. Women fill the match box at the rate of thirty-six gross in ten hours.

Truly it would seem out of the question to get along without matches; yet they were unknown sixty-five years ago. There are now a few people in the world who early man knew not how to make fire, and some very primitive tribes to-day have not that knowledge. Savages quite generally believe that fire actually dwells in wood and stone, be-



TRIMMING THE ENDS.

cause from those substances it can be obtained by friction or by striking. Some savages are able to make a fire with two sticks in a crack of a minute, whereas, the Abniss of Japan require two hours to accomplish the same feat. One of the queerest ways of making fire is practiced by the Malays, who cut a Y-shaped slit in a

branch of the oil tree and saw at it with a knife-edged stick of ironwood. In three minutes the sawdust thus produced becomes incandescent, and tinder is applied. The ignited tinder is wrapped in dry grass and whirled around the head of the operator until it is in a flame.

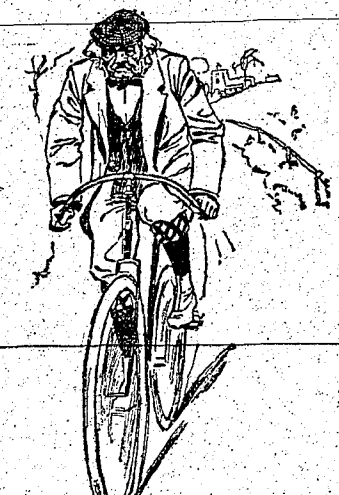
The first practical friction matches were made in 1827 by an English apothecary named Walker, who coated splinters of cardboard with sulphur and tipped them with a mixture of sulphur of antimony, chlorate of potash and gum. The modern lucifer match combines in one instrument arrangements for creating a spark, catching it on tinder and starting a blaze—steps requiring separate operations in primitive contrivances. It was in 1836 that the first United States patent for friction matches was issued.

## GLADSTONE RIDES A BIKE.

England's Grand Old Man Takes to Cycling at the Age of 88.

Gladstone has taken to the bicycle. Gladstone, England's "Grand Old Man," the greatest statesman of the century, the prime minister of all prime ministers, a hardy giant at 88, may now be seen on any fine day, gliding over the smooth roads about Hawarden Castle on a swift-flying wheel of the latest approved pattern.

Where is there to be found another man of his age who would not totter in palsied dread at the mere thought of such youthful athletic revelry. Indeed there are few men at half his age who



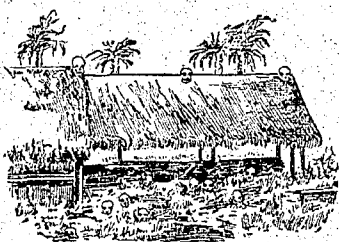
GLADSTONE ON HIS BICYCLE.

would not declare against the sport as one that they had far outgrown. In years, so that apart from the fact that a man of Gladstone's world-wide fame has taken to cycling, it is really a marvelous performance for one so old. The great diplomat has fallen under the magic spell of the bicycle and is now an enthusiastic supporter of the bid. No more the long walk up hill and down date, for which he is celebrated. No more the vigorous use of the knee-ledge ax on some fallen tree trunk. The bicycle has replaced both as a means of outdoor exercise. And in the latter game he may be looked to excel, for at either of the former tasks he was par excellence.

## GHASTLY DECORATIONS.

Houses Ornamented with the Skulls of Human Beings.

As the records of Benin City show, there still remain some terribly dark spots in Darkest Africa. Here are some houses of the Benin people, decorated with grinning skulls of enemies killed in war. Probably those enemies



HOUSES DECORATED WITH HUMAN SKULLS.

furnished food as well as ornament. The Beninians are among the most cruel and powerful tribes of the Upper Congo. When the "king" dies, forty or fifty slaves are murdered by way of an escort into regions unknown; and their skulls (as well as elephant tusks) decorate the grave of the dead monarch.

## A FREAK PEAR.

Nature Was Evidently in a Jocular Mood When She Moulded It.

This is about the most curious specimen of its kind ever noted. It is a pretty hard pear, with an amusing "portrait" on one side. The lady who photographed it declared that the pear was absolutely untouched by hand. A gentleman's dress, bow is apparently placed beneath the pear, doubtless to accentuate PEAR WITH HUMAN expression of the COUNTENANCE. sleek complacency that marks its broad "face." Forehead, eyes, nose, cheeks, mouth and chin are all defined in a really marvellous manner.

**Congress of Judges.** For the first time in seventeen years all the judges of England are about to meet in the House of Lords to decide what constitutes intimidation in labor cases, the Law Lords of the House having divided equally in a recent case sent up to them.

## OSTRICH FARMING.

Profitable Industry Developed Lately in California.

A California correspondent writes as follows:

"It is estimated that seven ostrich farms in Southern California have sold over \$100,000 worth of feathers during the last year, and that now, after more than twelve years of costly and discouraging experiments, a majority of the ostrich farms in this region pay dividends. Several of the enterprises are pronounced successes, and have paid good interest on the capital in them for several years. The greater part of the money invested in the production of ostrich feathers and in the big birds in California has come from England and New York. The industry is a popular one for young Englishmen, fresh from college or the academies, and possessed of ample means and a spirit for novelty of business pursuits. There are over fifty bright young men from England now engaged in managing ostrich farms in this part of California, and there are others recently from London who are in search of suitable localities among the valleys and foothills in this region for new ostrich farms. It takes a capital of \$15,000 to establish any sort of an ostrich farm, and \$25,000 to \$30,000 is required for a first-class, well stocked and scientifically arranged farm.

"The men who have been in the ostrich plume industry in Southern California since 1884 say that there has never been such a demand for ostrich plumes as this season. Dame Fashion has made their business suddenly become most profitable, and every man engaged in ostrich farming is hoping that the present fashion for wearing ostrich plumes in profusion will continue for several years. Last month the heaviest consignment of ostrich plumes ever made from Southern California went to Paris from Los Angeles.

"Ostrich farming was first made an experiment at Los Angeles and Fallbrook in 1883, by a company of Frenchmen. The profits from the several ostrich farms in this section have grown each year as the habits of the birds have been learned and the ostriches have become acclimated. There are now successful ostrich farms at Santa Pasadena, Anaheim, Fallbrook, Santa Monica, Coronado and Pomona.

"There are about 400 ostriches in Southern California, and they have become so common that none but tourists, who come to spend the winter seasons here, take any curious interest in the birds. The capital invested in ostrich farming in this region is roughly estimated at \$200,000, and there will probably be \$50,000 to \$70,000 more invested in the industry before this year is over."

## Queer Pair of Eyes.

Frederick Baulfield, who suffered an injury to one of his eyes a few years ago, inflicted by a flying splinter in the East Side Southern Pacific shops, is just back in Portland, from Vienna after a course of treatment. While there he was for two months totally blind. His sight, after it was restored to him, proved remarkably abnormal—in fact, the most scientific authorities on diseases of the eye say that there is no similar case on record. Baulfield's right eye became hyperopic, and the left myopic; in other words, he could see nothing close by with his right optic, but at a long range he was able to discern the smallest object. Then at a distance of twenty feet, the largest object was blurred to the left eye; but within six inches of it the most infinitesimal atom was magnified to as great proportions as though it were beneath the most powerful microscope, says the San Francisco Call.

Baulfield is somewhat sensitive on this subject, as most abnormally afflicted people are, yet a few days ago he practically demonstrated to a few intimate friends the unhealed degree to which he was suffering from hyperopia and myopia. On one of the recent clear afternoons he read the print of a newspaper at a distance of 200 feet, while his left eye was blindfolded, but when the paper was placed immediately before him he was unable to decipher a letter. In addition he described the color of a very small piece of cloth one of his friends had projecting from a thumb nail 800 feet distant.

To test his myopic vision a strong microscope was employed. Two tests were made, the right eye being closed. A drop of water and a small piece of a house fly's wing, were the objects. In both instances Baulfield described, with the use of his naked eye, what the others saw only with the aid of a powerful instrument.

## Indian Police.

That the Indian agencies now present the appearance of well regulated cities is due to a great extent to the excellence of the police. These officers are always Indians, and compose a force that for efficiency and bravery cannot be surpassed. The ordinary Indian, who would naturally be disposed to create trouble whenever he had an opportunity, is now so anxious as formerly to do so, out of a fear of a visit from a squad of police. The wrong-doer, no matter if he lives on the very outskirts of the reservation, sixty or eighty miles from the agency, knows that a visit from the police is just as certain as that the sun will rise and set, and he knows also that he will receive prompt punishment for whatever crime he has committed. He cannot elude the policemen, for they are veritable bloodhounds, and never fail to find their man, no matter to what part of the reservation he may go. Their native cunning serves them well in the performance of their duties. Indian policemen are appointed by the United States Indian agent in charge of the reservation, and subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Captains and Lieutenants receive a salary of fifteen dollars per month, and privates ten dollars. There is considerable rivalry for the positions, and many individuals serve for years without caring to resign at any time.

A quart of oysters contains on the average about the same quantity of active nutritive substances as a quart of milk, or a pound of very lean beef, or a pound and a half of fresh codfish, or two-thirds of a pound of bread.

About \$2,000,000 worth of American whisky is annually sent abroad, most of it from Baltimore.



He—Her hair is like sunshine! She—Yes; it's brighter some days than others.—Puck.

She—I can sympathize with you. I was married once myself. He—But you weren't married to a woman.—Tidd-Bits.

She (coming up suddenly)—Where did that wave go? He (coughing and strangling)—I swallowed it.—Dublin World.

Mellicent—Aren't bicycle lamps annoying? Miriam (exasperated)—Yes; mine goes out every time I run into anybody.—Puck.

Dora—He said there was one thing about me he didn't like. Cora—What was that? Dora—Another man's arm.—Detroit Free Press.

Nevada Justice (solemnly)—I now pronounce you husband and wife—shake hands—take your corners—and may the best man win!—Puck.

"Now, they speak of her as an up-to-date girl. What do you understand by that?" "My boy, a girl that is up to date is up to anything."—Puck.

Film—I see where Boston is going to spend over \$1,000,000 on those pneumatic tubes. Film—That's a lot of money to blow in.—Boston Post.

"The world owes every man a living." "Yes, and we don't get it collected until we have almost learned to do without it."—Chicago Record.

"Would you consider it proper to precede the father of your sweetheart down stairs?" "It may be proper, but it isn't always safe."—Yale Record.

"So, Dorothy is not going to marry Mr. Scrymger?" "No; she kept talking to him about books he hadn't read, and he got irritated and broke the engagement."—Puck.

The Footpad—Only a dollar and a quarter? Come, where's the rest of yer money? Mr. Isaac—Mein frendt, it is in real estate undt it's in my wife's name!—Puck.

Girl—His spine is hurt. Another Girl—Then I suppose his football days are over. Girl—Oh, no. He can still play half-back, or quarter-back, anyway.—Detroit Journal.

"There are six necessities, you know, for a happy marriage." "What are they?" "First, a good husband." "And the others?" "The other five are money."—La Caricature.

"Do you think, Harry, you could induce one or two boys to come to Sunday school?" "I could bring one," he replied; "de udder fellers in our alley kin lick me."—Dublin World.

"How is it that Wilson comes to the club every night now? It used to be that we couldn't get him here once a month." "Oh, he married last fall and settled down."—Detroit Free Press.

"Theaters ought to be seated with the women all on one side, and the men on the other." "Why?" "So that when men go out between the acts they can tramp on each other's toes."—Detroit Free Press.

Wiggs—The doctor told Brown's wife to give him whisky if he had another attack of the fever and ague. Wiggs—Has he had a relapse? Wiggs—Well, he's been shaking for the drinks all the afternoon.—Evening Journal.

"Your wife has such a liquid voice," said Mr. Fosdick to Mr. Tiff. "Yes, that's a pretty good name for it," replied Mr. Tiff. Mr. Fosdick looked up inquiringly, and Mr. Tiff added: "It never dries up, you know."—Harper's Bazar.

Artie—Darling, you have no idea how anxious I was while you were coming down the rope ladder. I was so afraid you had not fastened it securely above. Susie—You needn't have been alarmed, dear. Papa tied the knot for me.—Detroit Free Press.

Walker Home—I think I will get a job vid one of dese concerns which makes amat'ur photogr'aph outfits. Odorous Oliver—What? An' go to work? Walker Home—Work? Naw! All I'll have to tackle will be to 'do de rest,' an' dat will jus' suit me.—Detroit Free Press.

## Shaking Hands with 60,000 People.

In an article describing "The Social Life of the President," in the Ladies Home Journal, ex-President Harrison tells of the fatigues of handshaking, and, also, of the benefits of being brought in contact with the good, honest-hearted people of the country. "In the first two weeks of an administration," he says, "the President shakes hands with from forty to sixty thousand persons. The physical drain of this is very great, and if the President is not an instructed handshaker a lame arm and a swollen hand soon result. This may be largely, or entirely, avoided by using President Hayes' method—take the hand extended to you and grip it before your hand is gripped. It is the passive hand that gets tired. It has been suggested that a nod or bow should be substituted for the handshake, but it would be quite as advisable to suggest a revision of the Declaration of Independence. The interest which multitudes attach to a handshake with the President is so great that people will endure the greatest discomfort and not a little peril to life or limb to attain it. These are not the office-seekers, but the good, honest-hearted, patriotic people whose 'God bless you' is a prayer and a benediction. They come to Washington for the inauguration, and later with excursions, but they are mostly to be found near their own homes. They come out to meet the President when he takes a journey, and his contact with them and their usefulness and even affectionate interest in him revive his courage and elevate his purposes. Mr. Lincoln is said to have called these popular receptions his 'public-opinion baths.'"

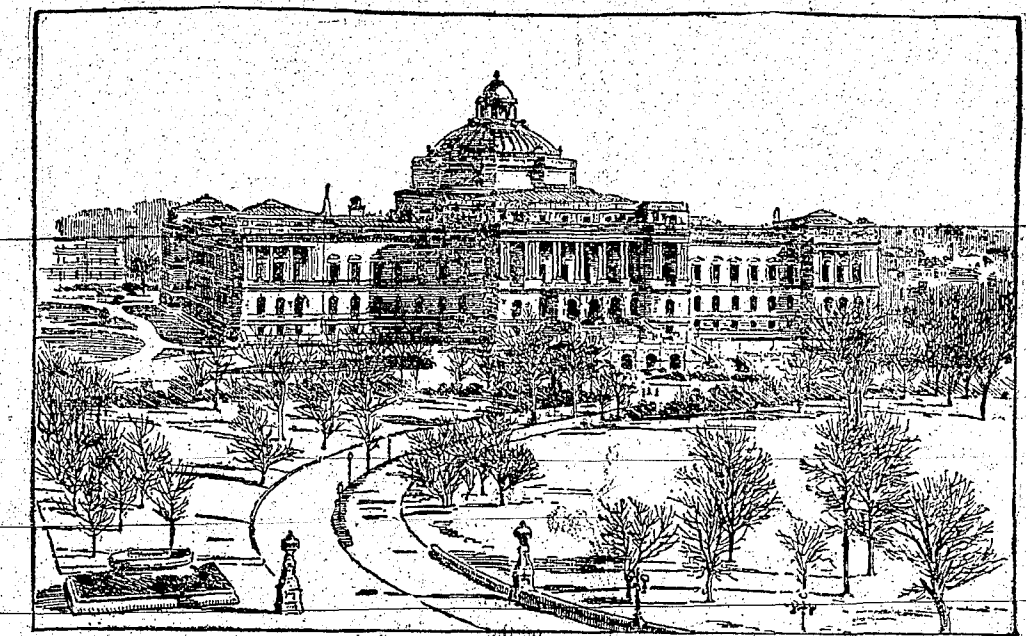
## Sharply Reproved.

Every gossip needs a monitor, and once in a while the need is supplied. A woman well known for the freedom of her tongue remarked with an air of satisfaction:

"I always try to make as many friends as possible."

"Of course," said Miss Cayenne; "if one had no friends, how could one discuss their private affairs?"—Washington Star.

A man's importance cannot be determined by the number of initials before his name.



THE NEW LIBRARY AS SEEN FROM THE PARK AND PLAZA EAST OF THE CAPITOL.

rectangular. From the center of the pile rises the dome of the rotunda, but aside from this the stern rectangularity is almost unbroken. The four corners of the rectangle are emphasized by pavilions, and the entrance hall, in the center of the west side, is of the same form.

## Where the Books Are Kept.

One arm of the Greek cross which forms the inner plan of the building is occupied by the entrance hall. The three others are devoted to the stack rooms. In these facilities are provided for shelving 2,000,000 volumes, with possibilities of further increasing that capacity to 4,500,000 volumes without encroaching upon the reading or working rooms. This total is about twice that of the library containing the largest collection of volumes in the world, the National Library of France. Elevators and pneumatic tubes and other mechanical carrying devices and a telephone are arranged so that the attendants in the stack rooms may be informed as to what is wanted in the central reading room and forward the books to the attendant there. There is also a tunnel between the library and the Capitol, a quarter of a mile away, so that books and papers can be conveyed rapidly from one building to the other without extra handling.

In the main reading room the attendant occupies a box in the center of the space, so as to be easily accessible from all parts of the room. Around this the desks for readers are grouped in concentric circles.

These are the principal rooms of the main floor. There are, besides, offices for the librarian, catalogue and copyright rooms and records, special libraries and periodicals rooms. In the basement below are rooms for clerical work, binding, repairing, receiving, printing, packing, and mailing, and storerooms.

To reach the second story it is necessary to return to the main entrance hall and mount the broad staircases. On this floor there are exhibition halls for rare books, curios, etchings, art works, engravings, photographs and the like. Of these the library already possesses an extensive collection, unused for years because of lack of space for display.

In the attic is a restaurant and some minor offices. Throughout the whole building the decoration has not been studied. Indeed, the one criticism as yet passed is of a too free use of it. All, however, is of a high order, and a profusion of beauties may well be pardoned. The total cost of the building was \$6,350,000.

## RUTH CLEVELAND MAY DRIVE.

Elderly Daughter of the Ex-President Has a Pony and Cart.

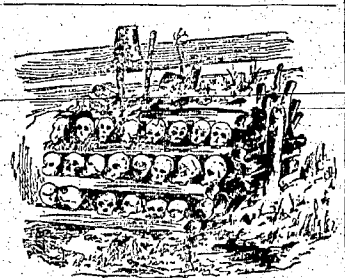
Ruth Cleveland, the elderly daughter of the ex-President, has received as a

instruments, now a prime consideration, was then entirely ignored. Oftentimes the same instruments would be used at different times upon the dead as well as the living body, and a celebrated operator of that day was accustomed to hold his knife between his teeth when his hands were temporarily employed in the wound. If a cut healed rapidly it was a rarity sufficiently great to court fact. The former result was rather an accident of cleanliness than the deliberate acknowledgment of what should have been the rule. Consequently the most careful surgeons—those who possessed instinctive habits of neatness and cleanliness—were the most successful.

## ROWS OF TROPHIES.

How Alaskan Eskimos Ornament Their Poot Huts.

The Eskimos of Alaska live in rude, hut-like structures, and frequently the outside of the shelter is decorated in a fashion that vividly recalls a boneyard to the mind of the civilized traveler. Rows of grinning skulls of various



HUT OF ALASKAN ESKIMOS.

kinds of animals are ranged along the most sheltered side of the hut, and the owner takes great pride in their number, looking at them much as an enthusiastic sportsman regards the antlers of the bucks he has brought down.

## The Probability.

"Does your wife worry about burglars?"

"Not much," answered Mr. Meekton.

"I wonder what she'd say if she found one in the house?"

"I don't know. But I have an idea that she'd ask him how he dared come into the house without wiping his shoes on the mat!"—Washington Star.

## A Hopeful Circumstance.

"I think," said young Mrs. Perkins,

"that we will like the new servant better than we did the other."

"For what reason?" inquired the husband.

"She carries a smaller basket to and from her home."—Washington Star.



## Baby Cried Night and Day

Discharge from Her Ears—Top of Her Head Broke Out in Scrofulous Eruptions.

Grew Worse Under Treatment Till We Gave Her Hood's Sarsaparilla—She Was Cured.

"When my baby was two months old she cried night and day, and seemed to be in great pain. She had a discharge from her ears, and the top of her head broke out in scrofulous eruptions. The doctor gave me something to stop the discharge and ease the pain, but his treatment did not cure her and

She Grew Worse Instead of better. The top of her head broke out with scrofula. A crust would form on her head and fall off, taking the hair along with it, and this continued for two or three months, when something seemed to tell me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I did so, together with Hood's Pills and Hood's Olive Ointment. Soon

The Discharge Stopped and the sores were rapidly healing. In a short time her hair grew out and she now has rosy cheeks and is all right in every way." Mrs. I. LLOYD, Spring Valley, N. Y.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best Spring Medicine. All druggists, \$1.00; six for \$5.00. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## A COOL BOTTLE

of Hires' Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

## HIRES Rootbeer

should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more delicious and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Prepared by the Charles T. Hires, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists.

## RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FROSTBITES, CHILBLAINS, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement send away for a bottle of the famous Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller. It is a small, handy, reliable, and sure remedy for all the above named ailments. It is a great relief to all who suffer from these troubles. It is a great relief to all who suffer from these troubles. It is a great relief to all who suffer from these troubles.

## TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY. Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm, buy the Fish Brand Slicker. It is made of a special material that is waterproof and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. It is made of a special material that is waterproof and will keep you dry in the hardest storm.

## 75¢ RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE

Western Wheel Works, CHICAGO, ILL. CATALOGUE FREE. GET A HOME. For yourself where land is good and cheap. Where there are no taxes and no rent. Where you can get a home for a few dollars. Where you can get a home for a few dollars.

## PATENTS

W. D. WILLSON & Co., Wash. D. C. No charge till patent obtained. 100-page book free.

## A BABY WITH A HISTORY.

Thrown Overboard from a Slave-Rescued by Children.

The nice, bright, intelligent little fellow seen in the middle of this group has an extraordinary story—a story that well illustrates the romance of the mission field. One day when the tide was out the other four children were



RADE WITH A HISTORY, AND RESCUERS, playing on the seashore at Zanibar, when they picked up a little black baby, dripping wet and half dead. They ran with their find to Miss Mills, a well-known missionary, and it was afterward found that the baby had been thrown overboard from a slave boat, because he seemed too ill to be worth the slave dealer's while to smuggle ashore. Miss Mills nursed the little boy back to health and strength, and he became the pet of her school.

A Noted Englishman. Thomas Bryant, surgeon extraordinary to Queen Victoria, is one of the most prominent fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons and a very proficient operator. Mr. Bryant—surgeons are never called "doctor" in England—succeeded the late Sir John Erichsen in his newly found honors. As long ago as 1849 he passed the examination which made him a member of the royal



college and was given a fellowship in 1853. He has held all the most important offices in the college, examiner, vice president and president. He was elected to the leadership of the institution for three successive terms—an honor that is by no means common. In 1893 Mr. Bryant was selected to give the Huxtable oration. That year was the centenary of the death of the famous surgeon and Mr. Bryant had for his auditors the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. At the present time Mr. Bryant is the representative of the college in the general medical college. At the last election of members for the college council he was re-elected at the head of the poll.

Feathered Ventiloquists. Many birds form their sounds without opening their bills. The pigeon is a well-known instance of this. Its cooing can be distinctly heard, although it does not open its bill. The call is formed internally in the throat and chest, and is only rendered audible by resonance. Similar ways may be observed in many birds and other animals. The clear loud call of the cuckoo, according to one naturalist, is the resonance of a note formed in the bird. The whirling of the snipe, which betrays the approach of the bird to the hunter, is an act of ventiloquism. Even the nightingale has certain notes which are produced internally, and which are audible while the bill is closed.

Hack writer on Daily Blowhard—Please don't disturb me now, dear. I've got a column editorial to write on "The Marvelous Success of the Daily Blowhard, the Phenomenon of Modern Journalism." His wife—I only wanted to ask you for a little money to buy some food for the children. "Very sorry, dear, but I haven't a half-penny. The Daily Blowhard hasn't paid me salaries for three weeks."—Spare Moments.

In India there are 100,000 boys and 250,000 girls under the age of fourteen who are legally married, while 8,000 boys and 24,000 girls who have not attained the age of four are under marriage bonds as arranged by their parents.

## SCOFF AND COUGH.

The man who scoffs at the friendly advice, to "take something for that cough," will keep on coughing until he changes his mind or changes his earthly residence. A great many scoffers have been converted by the use of the standard cough remedy of the past half century—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. But some are scoffing and coughing yet. They wheeze with asthma, bark with bronchitis or groan with the grippe. Singular, isn't it, the number of stubborn people, who persist in gambling, with health and perhaps life as the stake, when they might be effectually cured of cough, cold or lung trouble, by a few doses of

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## REMARKABLE CAREER AS A SLEEP WALKER.

MISS ANNIE ROSSMAN is being treated at the Arapahoe County Hospital in Denver after having broken the record in somnambulism. During her excursions while asleep she has been rescued from injury or death by the police more than 150 times. Bolts, bars, handcuffs and chains have all failed to keep her within her room, and clad in a nightgown she has roamed the streets of Denver night after night.

Everything possible was done to cure the young woman, but to no purpose until she was placed in the hospital. There she has been watched by an attendant, and cold water has been thrown in her face every time she has sought to leave her bed or escape. This plan seems to be proving efficacious, and for the present at least her sleepwalking career has been closed.

Many methods have been unsuccessfully adopted to restrain her from her nocturnal excursions. The windows of her room have been locked and the key to the door hidden, but to no purpose. At other times she has been tied in her bed. In releasing herself she has exhibited the skill of the conjurer, for no knot could be tied that she was unable to loosen. Handcuffs have been attached to her wrists and then chained to the bed, but her hands slipped through the rings in her sleep in a fashion that she could not explain when she awoke. At another time the key to her room was placed at the bottom of a barrel of water, but she secured the key, and the contact with the chilled fluid did not awaken her.

About the only instance when she distinctly remembered having a purpose in view was the time when she was found seated on a letter box with her arm around the lampost, when she declared she had believed herself to be seated on a rail at the theater with her arm about one of the supporting pillars.

One of the most narrow escapes she has had was on the occasion of a trip



MISS ROSSMAN'S WONDERFUL ESCAPES FROM DEATH WHILE ASLEEP on which she started to North Denver. She reached the bridge which crosses Cherry Creek, but instead of crossing the structure made her way down by its side, and apparently was going to walk through the water. It so happened that the creek was not booming to any great extent just then, and a policeman happened to see her action and rescued her from drowning. Even the shock of the water did not fairly wake her, and it was several moments after her rescue before she entirely regained consciousness.

It has always happened that whenever Miss Rossman has left her room and home at night on one of these sleepwalking trips she has never stopped to don any clothing besides the nightgown and has been guilty of eavesdropping on the neighbors. Just how she could so often make her way about Denver's streets in this costume unobserved is a matter of almost as much mystery as the real cause of the affliction which has rendered her miserable for eight years.

One night she left her home about midnight and wandered down 21st to Curtis street. When in front of the Curtis street house, a cable car came upon her unexpectedly, and she was knocked down and to one side, entirely escaping injury except a few slight bruises.

Once she walked from her home to the Union railway station. This time, however, she had laid down without removing her clothing, and so attracted less attention. She sat in the station while, where her peculiar actions were noted, but there was no suspicion that she was asleep. Finally she went to the ticket agent's window and bought a ticket for Cheyenne. Then she left the tracks, divested herself of most of her clothing and walked up the track toward the approaching train. Fortunately the engineer saw her in time to stop before he reached her, although she was walking toward the locomotive all the time.

Again she made her way down to 16th street early in the morning, when there were heavy wagons passing up the street, and calmly walked in front of one of the largest that was going west at a lively gait. The driver saw her and pulled up his horses, but she would certainly have been badly injured had not a policeman seen her just in time and pulled her fairly from beneath the horses' feet. She was not even scratched.

Once she attempted to leave her room in the morning, and, after looking out the window, she crept through the window, having raised the lower sash, and, grasping the sill with both hands,

## An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach. In the shape of diverse dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile, the stomach's distresses, my dear air, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use it if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

According to a London cablegram the original manuscript of Keats' "Endymion" has just been sold for \$3,475, which is without doubt much more than Keats ever received for his entire poetical works. The republic of letters, like all other republics, is ungrateful, and to poets more than to all others. But only when they are alive. It cannot do too much for them after they are too dead to care what it does.

## Alabastine.

Chicago Inter Ocean, Feb. 23: Readers of the Inter Ocean have often seen Alabastine prominently mentioned in these columns during many years past. The main counting room on the first floor of the building was painted and beautifully decorated with Alabastine, both walls and ceiling, seven years ago, and has been nicely cleaned five times, though badly smoked each year.

The same room has just been handsomely redecorated in French. Alabastine modeling in the delicate tints and other Alabastine work, and the effect is very beautiful, even surpassing the original work of seven years ago.

The original Alabastine (the hot-water kind) supplied nearly all demand for ready-made wall coatings throughout the whole of the United States for sixteen years.

This is the same as the original except being in form adapted for use in cold water. Alabastine is a cement that forms permanent coats, and is free from time to time without removing its old coats, and hardens with age.

## Japanese Object to the Trolley.

The promoters of the proposed trolley road in Japan are meeting with considerable opposition from the population, and particularly the coolies, Jirikisha men and kago bearers, who object to the abandonment of their primitive methods of transportation.

## Used by the Champions.

The popularity of the Winchester repeating shot gun is deserved, for although it costs very little, it has repeatedly outshot the highest priced hand-made guns. Thousands of shooters who used double barreled shot guns—see the Winchester repeater because they found that they could bag more game and make better scores at the trap with a Winchester. What stronger recommendation could any short gun possibly have than to be used by J. A. R. Elliott, champion live bird shot of America; Rolfe O. Heikes, champion of the world at flying targets; Fred Van Dyke, Capt. B. A. Bartlett, and many other of the best shots in the country.

A Winchester repeating shot gun and Winchester double barreled shot gun form a combination which cannot be equalled. Send to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., for their large illustrated catalogue free.

## Well Arranged.

"Mrs. McSmith returned as much cheaper coffee than she borrowed of us."

"Well, put it in a jar by itself and lend it to her when she comes again."—Chicago Record.

## To Whom It May Concern.

This is to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Wisconsin Central lines have two fast trains daily between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth, touching all the important points in central Wisconsin en route. The company has thousands of acres of fine farming lands in northern Wisconsin for sale. For complete information on this subject, address Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Shake Out Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, chafing and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents, stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

## There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25c per package.

## According to the deductions of a well-known astronomer, we receive as much light from the sun as could be emitted by 680,000 full moons.

## Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

## No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-to-Bac operate to remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and mind. Cures guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00 all druggists.

Last year 14,004,018 head of cattle were delivered at the Chicago Stock Yards.

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

The shortest way to do many things is to do only one thing at once.

I shall recommend Pilo's Cure for Consumption and wide—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

WARM BATHS or rective, eat a Cucumber, candy cathartics, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

## SPRAINS

AND it promptly feel the cure. That's all, but that is something sure.

## Stop! Women,

And Consider the All-Important Fact.

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician—male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician in the world. The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit:

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America, which has never been broken.

Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

## "When I Saw"—your advertisement

I thought that it was probably like the announcements of many other makers of harvesting machinery—big blow and little show; but I'm ready to surrender ahead, gentlemen, you're all right. I bought one of your binders last season and it is equal to any claim you ever made for it. This is the condensed essence of what Mr. Thomas Carney, of Washington Court House, Ohio, has to say about the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator. The claims made for McCormick Machines are strong claims. That's because



Machines are so constructed that strong claims for them are justified. The machine you want will cost you more than the other kind, for the simple reason that it is worth more; that's all—there's no other reason—and in the end, you'll be glad you paid the difference, because there's nothing cheaper than the best.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago, The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester, The Light-Running McCormick New Steel Mower, The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and The Light-Running McCormick Daisy Reaper, for sale everywhere.

## Baker's Chocolate

MADE BY Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Established in 1780, at Dorchester, Mass.

Has the well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and the trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE. Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

## CANDY CATHARTIC

ascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ REGULATE THE LIVER ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascaras are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural result. Sample and booklet free. A. S. STEINBERG REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Cal., or New York. 51c.

## SAPOLIO

IS LIKE A GOOD TEMPER, "IT SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS EVERYWHERE."

JUST TRY A BOX OF Sapolio, candy cathartic, and cure liver and bowel regular made.

CASCARETS SUGAR COATED, 10c, 25c and 50c. For sick, nervous, or constipated, 10c.

## EARN A BICYCLE

GOO Second Hand Wheel, All Sizes, GOOD as NEW, 10 to 15. New High Grade 16 to 20. Special Delivery. Free. Shipped anywhere on approval. We will give a responsible act, teaching the use of a bicycle, to introduce them. Our country is full of people who are not using bicycles. We will give a bicycle to anyone who will introduce them. Our country is full of people who are not using bicycles.

Send the coupon to L. S. MERRILL BICYCLE CO., 1000 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

ONLY THREE OR FOUR

Abstracts of First-Class Scale Makers in the country, of which JON EDS stands at the head. Securely a hardware dealer can show you a first-class Scale. If you want good scales, freight paid, name size wanted.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Patent Office. 17th St. New York, N. Y. 100.

DR. TAIT'S ASTHMATIC CURE. NEVER FAILS. Send for address. We will mail a trial bottle. DR. TAIT'S ASTHMATIC CURE, 45 Elm St., Rochester, N. Y. FREE.

ST. JACOBS OIL. Use it and promptly feel the cure. That's all, but that is something sure.

SPRINGS. Use it and promptly feel the cure. That's all, but that is something sure.

PAINS. Use it and promptly feel the cure. That's all, but that is something sure.

ST. JACOBS OIL. Use it and promptly feel the cure. That's all, but that is something sure.

PAINS. Use it and promptly feel the cure. That's all, but that is something sure.

ST. JACOBS OIL. Use it and promptly feel the cure. That's all, but that is something sure.



## TALKING IN THEIR SLEEP.

"You think I am dead,"  
The apple tree said,  
"Because I have never a leaf to show,  
Because I am dead,  
And my branches droop,  
And the dull grass mosses over me  
grow!"  
But I'm alive in trunk and shoot;  
The buds of next May  
I fold away,  
But I pity the withered grass at my  
root."

"You think I am dead,"  
The quick grass said,  
"Because I have parted with stem and  
blade  
But under the ground  
I am safe and sound,  
With the snow's thick blanket over me  
laid.  
I'm alive and ready to shoot,  
Should the Spring of the year  
Come dancing here;  
But I pity the flower without branch  
or root."

"You think I am dead,"  
A soft voice said,  
"Because not a branch or root I own?  
I never have died,  
But close I hide  
In a plumed seed that the wind has  
sown,  
Patient I wait through the long winter  
hours,  
You will see me again—  
I shall laugh at you then,  
Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers."

EDITH M. THOMAS.

## The Town Clock.

BY ANNIE WESTON WHITNEY.

The heat was terrible; but Barbary did not seem to mind it as she hurried along the close, dusty street, her clean calico gown giving her a bright, fresh look that it did one good to see on such a day. In her arm she carried a queer-looking bundle. She smiled happily as she hurried on, her thoughts all of Father, dear Father, to whom she was going.

Stopping as she reached the City Hall, she looked up, half expectantly and hopefully, up at the tall tower reaching so far, far above her. A brighter smile came into her face as loud, clear and distinct came from above the clang-clang-clang-clang—clang-clang that told the hour of day.

She looked a moment longer, but Father was not to be seen; dear Father who was so good and kind and whom everybody loved. And why shouldn't they? How could they help it, and how could they do it without him? Why, Father was the town clock, or one-half of it, as Mother used to say. Mr. Harper being the other half. Poor Mr. Harper! she was so sorry for him, because his little baby boy was dead.

She was at the foot of the long flight of steps now; the steps leading to Father, dear Father, the Town Clock, for strange as it may seem, there is in one of our Southern cities a town clock whose only face is a human face; whose only hands are human hands, and whose machinery is the muscle of a strong man's arm.

Any one else might have thought the long flight of steps leading to the tower a tedious climb in the heat; but Barbary only stopped a moment to look up. She loved the long climb, because it took her always nearer dear Father; and then it seemed so odd to be going up, over the tops of the houses and stores, and to look down every little while through the funny little windows and see the people growing smaller and smaller until they looked like fairies then to look up at the beautiful sky and wonder about the dear Heavenly Father who loved every one so dearly and who watched over them always.

Up higher and still higher the little feet climbed, until there was only a wooden door between her and Father. Softly she opened it and peeped in.

"Bless my soul and body!" said a pleasant voice; and the next moment Barbary was in her father's arms.

"What brought you here this hot day, Sweetheart, and what's in the bundle?" he asked, after she had almost smothered him with kisses.

"The dressmaker next door let me do an errand and gave me this," said Barbary, taking up the bundle she had laid aside and proudly displaying a big cantaloupe.

"And you brought it for Father to look at?" he said, with a twinkle in his eye.

"For Father to eat," she said, sweetly.

"You always remember your old father, Sweetheart," he said, lovingly. "Well, I will try to manage one-half if you'll attend to the other. I could not possibly eat more than that while you are here. It would be so impolite, you know."

"If I go away will you eat it all?" she asked, again putting her arms round his neck, but looking into his face as though she loved every curve and impress on it.

"I could not touch it, I would be so disappointed," he said, taking off her hat and kissing her forehead. He always called her his little sweetheart; but every one else called her Barbary, a name she had given herself when she was very little.

It was in a queer corner of a still queerer room in this tall tower that they sat down by a narrow table pushed close to the wall to enjoy their feast. A hanging cupboard, from which a couple of spoons, some salt and a knife were taken, suggested certain house-keeping arrangements, while on the table were pen, ink and paper, with a book or two, evidently taken from the hanging shelves in another corner. In deed, there were only corners in which to hang things, for the sides of the room were great windows looking over the city in all directions. But the most curious thing in this curious room was the great bell, reaching almost from the ceiling to the floor; a tongueless, clapperless bell, that had made no motion of any kind since the day it had been placed in position, many, many years ago. Hanging in another corner was the iron hammer that, guided by the hand of him who watched in the tower, struck on the rim of the great bell those clear, loud notes that kept record of the passing of time over the

alternately waking and sleeping city. The fourth corner held the tall, old-fashioned clock, as old as the bell itself, that had served in all that time, to tell the exact moment when it was a matter of great interest, for its face was always changing as it told of the moon and the tides and the seasons.

"Barbar," said her father when their feast over, he saw a rapidly approaching storm; "much as I love to have you here, I must send you home now as fast as you can go. You would not like to be way up here in such a storm as those angry looking clouds are bringing us."

"Oh, Father," said Barbary, "I should not mind anything where you are. Let me stay, please. I love to watch the clouds play hide and seek from here."

He looked at her hesitatingly a moment, and as he did so a sudden flash of lightning almost blinded them, while great drops of rain splashed on the windowsills. There was hardly time to close the windows before the flashing and booming of the heavenly artillery began; for it was one of those storms that came suddenly, only to leave a sad story behind.

To Barbary it was grand and beautiful. It seemed as though she could look right into Heaven if the flashes would only last longer, she seemed so close to it. She could not talk, but looked occasionally at her father, who smiled on her from his seat in the great easy chair for which Mother had made soft, comfortable cushions.

Suddenly she wondered what made her feel so queer, and why she was on the floor. She must have been asleep. She picked herself up and wondered what made her go to sleep all in a moment. And Father, why he had fallen asleep in his chair too. Dear Father, he looked so white and tired; but then he had been the Town Clock all day and all night, so that Mr. Harper could be at home with his little baby boy.

Would he sleep long and get rested, she wondered. Before Father came the Town Clock had fallen asleep and falling to strike the hour on time, had been discharged. It gave her such a happy, helpful feeling to think she was here now to wake Father in time. She was so glad she had stayed. She would let him rest a few moments longer, but it would soon be time for the town clock to strike.

She stood at one of the windows and looked down, down on the busy city, then up at the rapidly moving clouds, already being kissed by the Sun, as he bade them a loving good-night. She loved to watch him from here as, his day's work done, he slowly disappeared from view leaving such beautiful and hopeful promises behind. But better still she loved to be here with her Father when he watched over the sleeping city. Once she and Mother had stayed till they could hear him call out, so loud and clear, "Twelve o'clock, and all's well!"

Sometimes he was forced to rouse the sleepers when a fire broke out, lest their beautiful city should be damaged or destroyed. No wonder every one loved the Town Clock who warned them of danger and watched over them sleeping or waking.

It was time to wake him now.

"Father," she said, softly, going to his side. "Father," she repeated louder, as he did not reply.

How soundly he slept. She called, called again and again, even shook him; but he would not wake. What must she do? If she could not wake him, the clock would not strike and they would discharge him as they did the other man; and then what would become of Mother and the children?

With the tears rolling down her cheeks, she made one more agonizing effort to wake him, and then looked in helpless despair at the clock and at the motionless bell. Suddenly a thought came to her that made her start and tremble. Could she? Dare she. She must try for dear Father and the Mother and children.

Climbing on a chair, she took down the hammer that felt so heavy, and then, pushing the chair close to the great bell, she climbed into it again, this time on her knees so she would be where she could strike well. Her little eyes went up to the clock, that still marked one second of the time. She was not too late.

Clang—clang—clang—clang—clang—clang—clang.

The hammer dropped to the floor, and burying her face in her hands on the rim of the bell, Barbary caught her breath and gave a terrified sob.

Had she counted right. It had never sounded so before. It seemed as though the first sound had deafened all the others and would never stop. Did it sound so to those who were listening? Did everybody know it was not Father, dear Father? How dreadful it all was! Would they do anything to Father—or to her—if it was all wrong?

She looked up, how soundly Father still slept! Mr. Harper would soon come now and let him go home. He would not mind his going to sleep, for he had been kind to him.

There were footsteps on the stairs. Mr. Harper was coming. No, there were voices. In an instant Barbary was at her father's side and, putting her arms round his neck, kissed the white, tired face and called him by every endearing name she could think of. As the door opened, she drew her arms more tightly round him, as though she would protect him from threatened harm.

"Hullo! What's this?" said the Mayor, as he and the janitor entered.

"Don't, please don't let them discharge him," said Barbary, her big, sad eyes looking anxiously at the two men.

"He couldn't help it, indeed he could not; for he's been the Town Clock all day and night. Oh, don't—please don't!" she pleaded, the tears beginning to roll down her cheeks.

"This is more serious than I thought," said the Mayor, gently drawing the child away, and putting his ear down to her father's head.

"How long has he been this way?" he asked quickly.

"I don't know. I went to sleep all of a sudden, and when I waked up I was on the floor, and Father was asleep too."

"Get a doctor here as quick as possible," said the Mayor to the janitor. "He is stunned and may be so for hours; but I think he'll come out of it all right. I confess I do not know what

to do myself."

"Now," he said, turning to Barbary, who was again leaning protectively over her father, "tell me who made the clock strike just now?"

With a terrified look Barbary crept closer to her father as she said:

"Oh, please, I couldn't wake him; and I was afraid they would discharge him."

"Well," said the Mayor, "who made the clock strike?"

"I did," said Barbary, trembling all over.

"You," said the Mayor, looking her over carefully—"you made the big town clock strike?"

"Please, please, don't let them do anything to Father!" said Barbary. "I tried so hard to do it right."

She half sobbed out the last words, as her head went down on her father's shoulder.

The Mayor's eyes threatened to give him trouble, as he said kindly:

"Come here, little woman. Do not be afraid. No one shall do anything to your father that you do not like. Come and tell me how you made the big clock strike."

Encouraged by his words and by the tone of his voice, she loosened her hold of her father and had soon given an account of how she had tried to be the Town Clock.

"Did I count all wrong?" she asked, wistfully. "Oh, it was so dreadful!"

The Mayor put his arm round her gently and drew her to him, his eyes glistening and a lump rising in his throat, as he thought of all she had gone through.

"You are a dear, brave little woman," he said, earnestly, brushing her hair back from her eyes. "Yes, you counted all right and everybody knew what as though it was almost too weak and time it was; but the old clock sounded too tired to strike; that was all."

"And they won't discharge Father?"

"No, he shall not be discharged; but I think we must see that he has a few days' rest before he goes to work again."

"Oh," gasped Barbary, "how beautiful! Then I don't mind—no, I don't mind anything!" and putting her head on the Mayor's shoulder, she burst into tears.

The next day the story was told all over the city of how the tall tower had been struck by lightning and the Town Clock had been stunned and unconscious for hours; and of how Barbary, who had been stunned too for a few moments, had tried to be the Town Clock herself, so that Father, dear Father, might not be discharged.—The Independent.

## FACTS ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

The dome alone of the Capitol at Washington cost \$1,250,000.

Turnbull painted the four best historical pictures in the Capitol rotunda.

The state, war and navy building was begun in 1871 and cost \$10,000,000 to complete.

The Congress of the United States has met annually in Washington since Nov. 17, 1800.

General Winfield Scott fathered the soldiers' home, which was established by Congress in 1857.

The new naval observatory at Washington is one of the finest scientific plants in the world.

The Crawford bronze door of the Senate weighs 14,000 pounds and cost nearly \$57,000.

Ainsworth R. Spoor has been his librarian of Congress since 1861. His salary is \$4,000 per year.

The hall of the House of Representatives is the largest legislative assembly room in the world.

A marble column surmounted by a statue of Lincoln stands in front of the district court house.

The columns of the eastern portico of the Capitol are each solid blocks of sandstone thirty feet high.

It costs about \$100,000 a year to run the White House exclusive of the President's salary of \$50,000.

The postoffice department building was erected in 1839 and extended in 1855 at a cost of over \$2,000,000.

The bronze propeller of the famous flagship, the Hartford, was cast into the statue of Admiral Farragut.

Seventeenth, Ninth, Fourteenth, F and G streets are rivaling Pennsylvania avenue as business locations.

The terraces of the Capitol were only completed in 1891, the total cost of the building footing up \$14,455,000.

The treasury building was completed in 1869 at a cost of \$8,000,000. It is the largest government department.

The Rogers bronze doors at the main entrance of the Capitol tell the history of Columbus and cost \$28,000.

John Quincy Adams designed the allegorical group, "The Genius of America," on the eastern portico of the Capitol.

## FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE POP-CORN MAN.

There's a queer little man lives down the street,  
Where two of the broadest highways meet,  
In a queer little house that's half of it  
glass,  
With windows open to all who pass,  
Or like a squirrel, and store himself,  
All huddly-cuddly under the shelf,  
And a chimney as black as Papa's best  
hat.

Oh, the house is built on this funny plan  
Because it's the home of the pop-corn man.

How does he sleep, if he sleeps at all?  
He must roll up like a rubber ball.  
Or like a squirrel, and store himself,  
All huddly-cuddly under the shelf.

In his hat little, spare little, square little  
space,  
He seems like a rat cooped up in a can,  
This bristly little, frisk little pop-corn man!

I know he's wise by the way he looks,  
For he's just like the men I've seen in  
books,  
With his hair worn off, and his squinty  
eyes,  
And his wrinkles, too,—oh, I know he's  
wise!

And then just think of the way he makes  
The corn-all-jump into snowy flakes,  
With a "pop! pop! pop!" in his covered  
pan,  
This queer little, dear little pop-corn man.  
—(Clinton Scotland.)

## THE VALUE OF GOOD HABITS.

Boys and girls who grow up without forming bad habits generally make useful citizens and seldom lack for employment, writes John Jackson. One of the most common habits that boys of the present time are learning to follow is that of using tobacco in some form. Ask the merchant, banker or railroad manager if he prefers to employ a young man with this habit. Profane language is another habit that has become so common as to attract but little attention. Yet how little excuse there is for its indulgence. It shows lack of refinement, or thoughtlessness on behalf of others, and every true man will try to avoid it. As we all have more or less influence in society, and as our everyday habits have much to do with the influence which we exert, we should cultivate habits of a pleasing and agreeable nature, and avoid all those that seem coarse or vulgar.

## GOING TO SLEEP.

Did you ever think of the way in which you fall asleep?

It is a gradual process, the senses sinking off one at a time until they are all unconscious. The first to be affected is the eyesight. The eyelids quiver and blink, and you say that you are drowsy. After the sense of sight is fast asleep often you will continue to hear, and feel, for some time. Taste follows sight to sleep, and then come smell and hearing, and finally, last of all, touch. Touch never sleeps very hard unless you are worn out with fatigue. Frequently, as you know, if you so much as lay your finger on a friend who is asleep, up he will jump, wide awake. The quickest way of arousing even a sound sleeper is to lay a cold hand on his forehead.

With all, however, it is different. Sight, hearing, taste and touch may all go to sleep and sleep very soundly, but the cat's sense of smell never sleeps. Some of you who have pet cats will find lots of fun in experimenting with them. When puss is fast asleep get a juicy bit of meat or a mouse and very quietly place it near her nose. Instantly her eyes will pop open and she will be ready for dinner.

A LITTLE PRINCE WHO WOULDN'T WASH.

Little princes are much like other children. The son of the crown prince of Prussia did not like to be washed in the morning, and he often made a great fuss about it.

One day his governor reported him to his father, saying, "The crown prince, 'after this let him go unwashed.'"

So the next morning the prince did not have his face washed, nor his hands, and he went out to walk with his governor, feeling proud to think that he had got his own way.

Around the palace of the prince there were many soldiers, who watched to see that no harm came to the royal family. These soldiers always salute the children, whenever they went by. This time, however, the first soldier the little prince passed stood still and straight, and did not salute. The prince looked displeased, but said nothing. Presently he came to another soldier, but he also stood still and did not salute. When the walk was finished and they had passed many soldiers, the prince, who was very angry, said to his father, "Papa! papa! You must whip all your soldiers! They refuse to salute me when I pass."

"Ah, my son," said the crown prince, "they do rightly, for clean soldiers never salute a dirty little prince."

After that he took a shower bath every morning.

## A GREAT ARTISAN WELL.

It was sunk in the Rocky mountain plateau, by a railroad company, to command water for their locomotives. The revelations as to sorts and conditions of things at the great depths below the surface, were like hand-shakings of some strange, unseen world. Boys especially flocked to the fascinating spot, and early began talking about "depths," "flaws," "pressure," "folds," etc.

It was sunk in a valley of the plateau, but a valley of altitude, as are all the plateau valleys. These are from 2700 to 10,000 feet above sea level, the mountain peaks reaching some 10,000, 13,000 and 15,000 feet above the sea.

The well was begun with six-inch pipe. From start to finish, the boring was through strata of sand and clay, alternating with measurable regularity, though of varying thicknesses, hard pan of course appearing, this last being first encountered at 170 feet.

The varieties of clay were gray, blue, soft blue, sandy gray, blue clay shale and tough blue. The sands were red, gray, blue, sand and gravel, granite sand, forest bed sand, coarse gravel, quicksand and a fine blue granite sand.

At 200 feet they struck water, a small flow. In general, thereafter, when sand was met, there would be a flow of water. At 498 feet there had a remarkable find, viz. blue sand, water fifteen to twenty gallons the minute, and forest wood decomposed. At 667 feet they again encountered forest remains, this time undeveloped. At 730 feet the forest remains again appeared. At this depth there was a hundred gallons a minute. Short of this depth a number of small flows could have been combined and sufficient water obtained, but boring was continued to get greater pressure.

At 800 feet the methods used to drive the pipe proving unsatisfactory, the six-inch pipe was abandoned, and a four-inch pipe was adopted, being driven inside the other, and they began a method of boring ahead of the pipe, instead of driving it.

The apparatus for this was a revolving column of two-inch pipe, inside the well, that could be raised or lowered at pleasure.

A cutting, auger-like tool was at its lower end, the pipe end connected by hose with a powerful pump, which forced water to the bottom, and washed to the borings. This apparatus made the pipe driving unnecessary, since the tool could be driven and revolved to a depth beyond the pipe, which would settle as far as allowed. The precaution required was to prevent the pipe from dropping into the well. The pipe remained loose, and could have been recovered had the well proved a failure.

From the fine flow of a hundred gallons, there was a decrease that discouraged the boys, as the boring went on and on, until it was but three gallons. At 900 feet there was pumped up coarse gravel wash, large as a walnut, so coarse that it could have been used for marble paving.

At the three-gallon flow the depth was 1038 feet, but sixty-six feet more of boring brought them to fine sand and a flow of 112 gallons. In five feet more, they went to hard blue clay, a triumph of pressure, and 120 gallons a minute, raising four feet above the surface and raising five-gallon gushers of white thirty feet, discharging into the tank 55,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

At 1047 feet, the well's depth, a piece of hard-pan was found, weighing about five ounces, through which the auger tool had cut.

All this was a great object lesson to the students of physical geography and geology.

## ADVENTURES OF COWRIE TOT.

Away out upon the bosom of the broad Pacific, upon a low-lying coral isle, covered with safely coconut trees and beautiful colored flowers of every kind, lives Cowrie Tot, the little dark-skinned savage. It is always warm and summer-like where Cowrie lives, and his mamma is never compelled to wrap him up in coats and woolen stockings. In fact, neither Cowrie, his mamma nor any one else upon the island have ever seen such a thing as ice or snow, and would probably be very much frightened if it was shown to them.

For this reason, the houses they live in are not at all like our own. They are merely sheds built of small poles and palm leaves, with quite a high and heavy slanted roof, and both of the ends are left completely open, so as to allow as much cool air as possible to pass through. Instead of beds and cribs, they have hammocks swung from wall to wall, and their dining rooms, parlors and kitchens are out in the open air.

Like all other little boys and girls upon the island, Cowrie Tot is extremely fond of playing in the water. From early morning till late in the daylight he and his merry playmates spend the best part of their time in swimming and diving. Cowrie and the other boys and girls are very venturesome and daring in fact, much more so than little children who have not spent as much of their time in swimming as the little coral islanders should ever think of being.

One day when the grown men were along the shore turning big turtles on their backs to catch them, Cowrie became very much interested. These turtles, which are very large, come to these islands in great numbers at certain seasons of the year and climb up onto the white sand beach.

Now, Cowrie was not strong enough to turn one of these big fellows over, but he picked out a little one and threw himself upon its back. He thought his weight would be too much for the little turtle to carry, and that he could easily hold him until some of the men came to help. But Mr. Turtle had his own ideas about the matter as well as Cowrie Tot.

Away went Mr. Turtle scuttling over the smooth beach toward the dancing waves, and away, perched upon his smooth back, and crying lustily for help, went little Cowrie Tot.

"Jump off!" cried his father to him, but Cowrie did not have time. Into the water they both went together, with a great splash and splutter. Now, of course, Cowrie stood in no danger of drowning, for he was a most excellent swimmer, and as the turtle kept at the top of the water, swimming easily along, he rather enjoyed the novel ride and determined to stick to the turtle's back.

In a very few minutes he was much further out at sea than he had ever been before, and he began to think about coming back. All of a sudden the turtle seemed to become frightened and dived down, leaving Cowrie all alone upon the water.

All at once he saw a long black object coming directly toward him, with glistening eyes and sharply pointed head. It was a shark: a cruel, man-eating shark.

Cowrie Tot knew all about sharks. So he began to splash with his feet and hands with all his might and main, and Mr. Shark kept away from him. But not very far, though. Over the water came bounding a small boat and in the bow sat Cowrie's father, with a long knife in one hand. Just as Cowrie came to the top again in order to get breath, the father jumped into the water, almost upon top of the shark. The other men pulled Cowrie into the boat. The water was splashed all around while Cowrie's father was fighting the shark. And the next thing Cowrie knew the big body of the shark was floating out to sea.

The English forces have struck three telling blows against the savage kings who have lately been committing horrid outrages in the Niger provinces in Africa. They have utterly routed the King of Benin, near the coast, who caused a party of unarmed Englishmen, on a peace commission, to be assassinated; another body, supported by a river flotilla, all under the auspices of the Royal Niger Company, drove the army of the King of Nupe to his capital, which was carried by assault, the cruel slave-raider and his supporters escaping by flight; the third conquest has just been made of Iorin.

The Nupe forces retreated, as was surmised, to the neighboring province of Ilorin, whence the company's little army, with its effective arms and machine guns followed them, and the Ilorins have, in turn been routed. They tried, by treachery, to entrap Major Arnold. They sent messengers to his camp as though they were desirous of peace, while an attack was being arranged. Their trick was discovered just in time. Surrounded by a body of 5,000 men, with 800 horses, the English leader only saved his forces by forming them into a solid square. The modern weapons did effective service on the enemy, to whom they were entirely new. There was sharp fighting for a day or two, then the town was bombarded and captured, the fractious Ilorins being utterly routed. These three campaigns have been accomplished within two months. The result must inspire great respect for British rule, and make for peace in a region which has been terribly ravaged.—New York Independent.

In Oregon there are 25,000 acres of prune orchards.

## DANGEROUS PLANTS.

Some of the Wonders of Tropical Vegetation.

Three of the most dangerous of vegetable plants in the world are the "cannibal tree" of Australia, the "death" or "grapple plant" of South Africa, and the "vegetable python" of New Zealand.

The "cannibal tree" grows up in the shape of a huge pineapple and attains a height of eleven feet. It has a series of broad, board-like leaves, growing in a fringe at the apex, which forcibly brings to mind a gigantic Central American agave; and these board-like leaves, from ten to twelve feet in the smaller specimens and from fifteen to twenty feet in the larger, hang to the ground and are easily strong enough to bear the weight of a man of 140 pounds or more. In the ancient times this tree was worshipped by the native savages under the name of the "devil tree," a part of the interesting ceremony being the sacrifice of one of their number to its all too-ready embrace.

The victim to be sacrificed was driven up the leaves of the tree to the apex, and the instant the so-called "distillate" of the monster were touched the leaves would fly together like a trap, crushing the life out of the intruder. In this way the tree would hold its victim, sapping his vitality and life, until every particle of flesh would disappear from his bones.

The "grapple plant" is a prostrate herb growing in South Africa. Its flowers are purple and shaped like the English foxglove. Its fruit has formidable hooks, and by clinging to any passer-by, it is conveyed to situations where its seed may find suitable conditions for growth. Sir John Lubbock says it has been known to kill lions.

The "vegetable python," which is known to the naturalist as the *clusia* or *fig*, is the strangler of trees. The seeds of the clusia being provided with pulp and very pleasant to the tropical birds which feed thereon, are carried from tree to tree and deposited on the branches. Here germination begins. The leafy stem slowly rises upward, while the roots flow, as it were, down the trunk until the soil is reached. Here and there they branch, changing their course according to the direction of any obstructions met with. Meanwhile from these rootlets leafy branches have been developed, which, pushing themselves through the canopy above, gets into the light, and enormously accelerates their growth. Now a metamorphosis takes place! For the hitherto soft aerial roots begin to harden and spread wider and wider, throwing out side branches which flow into and amalgamate with each other until the whole tree trunk is bound in a series of irregular living hoops. From this time on it is a struggle of life and death between the forest giant and the entwining clusia. Like an athlete the tree tries to expand and burst its fetters, causing the bark to judge between every interlarding; but success and freedom is not for the captive tree, for the monster clusia has made its bands very numerous and wide. Not